FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom*, of 1267 Tons, H. L. ESHELBY, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 12th April 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Teak built Ship *Lady Kennaway* of 584 Tons register, J. L. SPENCE, Commander, has splendid accommodations, and will sail for the above Port about the 1st Proximo. For Freight or passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 12th April, 1842.

THE *Margaret Pollock*, Captain JOHN PYE, for Liverpool, having now the greater part of her Cargo on board, will be dispatched immediately, has room for 6 @ 700 Bales. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Lintin*, JOHN GILLMAN, Commander, 553 Tons Register, will sail positively on the 5th ultimo, and has excellent Poop accomodation for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon—for particulars, apply to Capt. GILLMAN at the office of

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 12th April 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Barque *Lanarkshire*, 629 Tons, J. CARMICHAEL, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

CAMPBELL, MILLER AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1842.

FOR CHINA.—*The Island Queen*, will have quick despatch.

Apply to FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1842.

FOR MACAO. The Ship *England* H. TIZARD Commander. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, has excellent accommodations, apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA, to sail on the 25th instant. The fine new A.I Ship "*Chance*," Burthen 551 Tons, J. COOD, Commander.—For passage, apply to

MESSRS. GREY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 12th April, 1842

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The fast sailing Bark *Westmoreland*, Captain EMERY, of 413 Tons burthen, by old measurement. Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. D. AND M. PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 12th April, 1842.

FOR SURAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamer "*Sir James Carnac*," Capt. G. H. QUINTON, will be here on Wednesday or Thursday from Dwarkah, and she will sail for Surat on Saturday or Sunday next. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, SONS AND Co.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

IN THE GOODS OF NAGINABOYEE, LATE OF BOMBAY HINDOO, WOMAN, DECEASED.

DWARKADASS BAWA, THE GRAND SON OF THE SAID DECEASED.....*Petitioner.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said NAGINABOYE, deceased, of which she died possessed, may be granted to the abovenamed Petitioner, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of April 1842.

J. P. LARKINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટ

ઇકલીશીઆરાટીકાલ•રાજડ

મરનાર•નગીનાબાઇ•શ્રી•ખુમબજી•ની•ફી

ફેદવાની•ની•માલ•મીલકત•બાબત ❀

કુવારકાદાશ•બાવાનજે•એ•મરનાર•બાજનો

નાતુ—અરજ•કરનાર ❀

મરનાર•એજ•નગીનાબાજી•ની•શરવે•માલ

મીલકત•તેનુ•મરતી•વખત•શ્રધી•જેકાંજ•હો

એ•તે•શરવેનુ•અખતીઆર•લેવા•રાજ•શ્રી•

ખુમબજી•જુદીફેટર•ની•શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટમો

એ•કુપર•કરેલા•અરજ•કરનારાએ•અરજ•

કીધીછે•જે•મજને•મલે—એ•વારતે•શરવે•લો

કો•જેકોજ•હેનો•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને

અહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૪ ઠી•આપરેલ ૧૮૪૨

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજદારનો•વકીલ.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) of *Thomas Henry Graham* Esq. late of the Bombay Medical Establishment deceased, may be granted to *John Bowman* of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant one of the constituted Attornies of *Charlotte Cornelius Graham* the widow and sole Executrix named in the said Will (reserving the right of the other Attornies to come in and apply for the same if they shall deem it expedient). All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 4th day of April 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Proctor,

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1842. No. 8624

SUPREME COURT.—Applications having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *John William Redwood* of the Pension Establishment, late of Bombay, British subject, *Caroline W. Chadwick*, widow of the late Lieutenant *D. D. Chadwick* and *H. B. Crockett* late of Bombay, British subjects all severally deceased, and that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Umeena Beebee* late of Bombay *Mahomedan* woman deceased, limited for the purpose of Collecting the Assets and paying the Debts and otherwise protecting the property of the said *Umeena Beebee* deceased, within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be respectively granted to *Spencer Compton*, Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated the 11th of April, 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 13th April 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, an invoice of Clothing: comprising Plush and light Waistcoats, Printed Jean Trowsers, Gown pieces and Aprons, Fancy striped ditto, Cloth Jackets and Surtouts, and a small Invoice of Sand Ball Soap, Books, three Delhi Scarfs, a quantity of Turkey red cloths; an Invoice consisting of Marder's celebrated Jet for Buggy Hoods, Harness, Shoes, &c. Tins of Paste for ditto; Circassian and Preservative Cream for the Hair, Pewter Bottles, Measures, Funnels, Sand Paper, Corks, &c. &c. a small Barrelled Gun by "Knocke" cases of Iron Wire fencing, a quantity of Sheet Iron, Furniture, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. A young high caste Arab Horse with saddle complete, any Horses or Carriages offering, after which a Batch of Superior Champaign in quarts, to close the account; samples may be had for Rs. 3 per bottle; also a quantity of Beer and Whiskey.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Monday 2nd May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Augiary.

On Monday 9th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Tuesday 17th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunumun Street without the Fort.

On Saturday 21st May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 28th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re sale.

Bombay, 12th April 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 21st April, Messrs. ROBERT FAITH AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at his residence, near the Light House Colabah, the neat and modern Household Furniture &c. of H. COLLINS, Esq., the same comprises King's Pattern and plain plate, a Silver Tea Set, Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert services, &c. Blackwood Furniture consisting of Circular, Card, Sofa and other Tables, Handsome Damask Couches, A Mahogany Telescope, Dining Table for 16 persons, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, a four light Argand Lamp with spare articles, a Brussels Carpet about 25 Feet square nearly new, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Monday the 18th instant.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN open Carriage with German blinds, Rs. 1650. A Brougham close Carriage Rs. 1650—both are made by "Hall" of Long Acre.

A Patent Grand Piano on a new principle invented by R. X. KOLLMAN London, Rs. 1400, a splendid Instrument.

The above are the property of E. E. ELLIOTT Esq. and may be seen at his residence, Mazagon, and particulars learnt by application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.—A fine tall Shigram or Buggy Horse, dark bay, up to any work .....Rs. 200
A high caste Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse..... „ 300
A young Arab Buggy Horse, 4 Years old, fast trotter,..... „ 400

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, the following Guns and Pistols, to which they strongly call the attention of the Public, being first rate articles and low priced.

Saw hand Percussion Pistols mounted in German Silver, Swivel rods, in case complete.

Holster Pistols 8 inch Barrels, with swivel rods, in case complete.

Double Barrelled Holster Pistols, 7 inch ditto ditto.

Ornamented Pistols, chased furniture, inlaid with Silver, 10½ inch Barrels.

Over and under double Barrelled Pistols, various Second Hand Rifles done up as new with Swords.

A Second hand double Barrelled Gun by "Forsythe."

A single Barrelled Rifle by Adams, second hand.

FOR SALE.—A Beautiful Pearl Necklace with Brooch and Ear-rings, Price Rs. 250.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SILVER MUGS, &c. FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale, a very handsome Silver Tea Set, Gentlemen and Children's Silver Mugs of a variety of Patterns; some richly chased Wine Corks, and Labels, Palanquin Clocks, by McCabe, &c.

DELHI SCARFS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a few of the above direct, of a very superior description, priced moderately.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, several very neat pattern Dinner Sets of best iron-stone China, for 24 Persons—priced moderately.

FOR SALE.—A pair of young Arab Carriage Horses, well matched, color iron grey, and fast trotters. May be seen daily at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A fashionable Cab Phæton with a pair of well matched fast going Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete, price Rs. 1800.

A Mahogany case of 18 Silver bladed Dessert Knives and Forks with mother o'pearl handles. Rs. 175.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

BOOKS AND PICTURES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS Day, Tuesday the 12th Instant, Messrs, BENNETT AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, *without reserve*, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, remains of invoices of Books and Pictures—The Books consist of American and English editions, amongst which are, the American Journal of Medical Science, Encyclopædia of Geography, History of Rome, Smollett's Works, Neibuhr's Rome, Encyclopædia American, a "Fielding's Select Works, Smollet's' Warks, Millwright's Guide, Astoria by Irving, Naval History of the United States by "Cooper," Life of Jefferson, Mackintosh's Revolution, Bridgewater Treatise on Habits and Instincts of Animals, Geology and Mineralogy, Lockart's Life of Scott, Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, and Oliver Twist. Also the following small Works (suitable for Schools)—Clarke's Travels in Russia, Life of Napoleon, Buffon's Natural History, Parke's Travels in Africa, Beacons' Life of Ketcher, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Arabian Nights, Byron's Poems, Cook's Voyages round the world, Life, of Lord Nelson, Lives of British Naval Heroes, Ross's Voyages to the Arctic Regions, Casquet of Literary Gems, Victoria Scrap Book, Life of Collingwood, Burke on the French Revolution, Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. &c, &c. and a great variety of English and French paper Engravings both coloured and plain, a few highly finished Oil Paintings on strained canvas, and a quantity of sundry uncleared lots.

No. 5, Forbes' Street, 12th April, 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs. 45	per doz.
do.....2nd do. do.....	„ 35	„
Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine	„ 20	„
do.. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's.	„ 18	„
Brandy, pale Straw colour do.....	„ 16	„
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses.....at 20 at 24		„
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from .....at 18 at 26		„
Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay".....7		per doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 12th April, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.....	Rs. 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs.	per doz.
Fine old Mellow Ports.....24	„ „
2d Growth Claret.....24	„ „

Bombay, 12th April, 1842

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry.....at 22	Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine.....22	„ „

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, *Allsopp's* and *Bass's* Pale Ale of the last October's brew, Price ~~Rs~~ 75 per Hhd.

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts.....@	Rs 650	
Hhds.....	„ 350	
Quarter Casks..	„ 170	
Quart Bottles.....	„ 18 to 24	per doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.....@	Rs 620	
Hhds.....	„ 320	
Quarter Cask	„ 160	

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24	per Doz.	
Fine old Port in Quart.....	„ 20	per do.
do.....Pine.....	„ 10	per do.
Sparkling Champagne.....	„ 45	per do.
Brandy in Quart.....	„ 12	per do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th April 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, price Moderate.

WM. & THOS. EDMOND & CO.

TO BE LET.

THREE Houses at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.

12th April, 1842.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY has received his Commissioned Goods by the Ship *Edinburgh* from London as undermentioned viz:—

Ladies and Girls Silk and Satin Bonnets with Trimmings &c. Gentlemen's Hats, Gros de Naples for Dresses, rich Satin and Silk Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, Flowers, Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Stockings, and also Gloves, Ladies and Girls Straw Bonnets, Children's Gossamor and Velvet Caps, Ladies riding Hats, Leather Belt, German Wool, Valencia Waistcoat Pieces, Dressed and undressed Dolls, thread real lace, Ladies Stays, Long Robe and Bodies and many other articles.—Bombay, 12th April 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Boye Bhiccaeejee*, the widow of the late *Rustomjee Sookhlajee* and *Framjee Nanabhoy*, the Executor of the said *Rustomjee Sookhlajee* have contracted with *Cowasjee Manockjee* Powalla, to sell a House of 2 Apartments, situated at Golewar or in the street of the Mosque of Borah in the neighbourhood of the house of *Dossabhoy Rustomjee* Moonshee, Assessed No. 15, the said house purchased from *Framjee Nanabhoy* and advertised in the Bombay Courier of 29th December 1838. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable rights or otherwise, he, she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to Messrs. *Patch* and *Bainbridge*, thro' the notice of an Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 8th April 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee* Poonaghur the father, heir and representative of *Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy*, deceased, having contracted and agreed to sell unto *Manockjee Byramjee* Cooper, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with several Trees and two Bungalows standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Town Walls of Bombay in new Town, therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or Inheritable Right or are otherwise interested therein; he, she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. MORGAN, Solicitor, for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of April 1842.

અહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆથી•આપીએચજે

ધનજીલાજ•કુરાતંમજી•તે•મરનાર•શીરાબ

જી•ધનજીલાજનો•બાપ•તથા•વારશદારકે•તે

ણણીએ•જ મીનનોકટકો•એક•તે•કુપર•કેટલાં

એક•અકડો•તથા•બે•બંગલા•કે•તે•થુધાં•

મનચેરજી•બેકેરાંમજી•કીપરને•વેચાનુ•આપ

વાનુ•રાકટુ•કીધુંછે—તે•ખેતવાડીમોછે•તે•કુપર

કુરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકિનો•ગીરવી•અથ

વા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•

કોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાહા•કરેજે•આજથી•

દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશાતર•મારગીન•ખ

રીદદારનાં•ધારાનાં•વકીલને•અહેર•કેર—મુદ

તપકી•કોજીનો•દાવો•ચાલશે•નકી—તા• ૧૧

મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૪૨ ❀

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize.....	50 Whole Tickets	Cos.Rs.	5500
1 Ditto.....	20....do.....do.....		2200
1 Ditto.....	10....do.....do.....		1100
1 Ditto.....	5....do.....do.....		550
15 Ditto of one each	15....do.....do.....		1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto..	15....do.....do.....		1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto..	15....do.....do.....		1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20....do.....do.....		2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83....do.....do.....		9130

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the 1st Class of this Lottery shall take place at Tulloh and Co's. Sale Room, on Saturday the 21st May 1842 at 1 P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is requested. A few Tickets of this Lottery may be had on application to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Bombay Courier* office till 6th May.

LAWRENCE AND CO'S NINTH LOTTERY.

On 170 Tickets of Calcutta 2d Lottery of 1842 and 30 Reserved Tickets for the 10th and last day's drawing of the above Lottery, 2377 Chances at Rs. 12 per chance—Half, 6 Rupees.

FIRST CLASS ALL PRIZES!

1	Prize of		50	Tickets.
1	ditto of		20	„
1	ditto of		10	„
2	ditto of 5	Tickets each	10	„
5	ditto of 2	„ „	10	„
20	ditto of ½	„ „	10	„
40	ditto of ¼	„ „	10	„
400	ditto of ⅛	„ „	50	„
470	Prizes.		170	Tickets.

TENTH LOTTERY 2D CLASS RESERVED TICKETS.

1	Prize of		6	Res. Tickets.
1	ditto of		3	„ „
1	ditto of		1	„ „
4	ditto of ½	Ticket each	2	„ „
8	ditto of ¼	„ „	2	„ „
16	ditto of ⅛	„ „	2	„ „
32	ditto of 1/16	„ „	2	„ „
384	ditto of 1/32	„ „	12	„ „
917	Prizes.		30	Res. Tickets.
1460	Blanks.			

There will be 2 drawings of this Lottery; 2377 Chances will be thrown into the wheel on the 1st day's drawing and 470 chances shall be drawn out of it to correspond with the drawal of 470 Prizes of "1st Class," and the remaining 1907 chances will be drawn to the Prizes and Blanks of "10th Lottery 2d Class Reserved Tickets."

All undrawn Tickets should be renewed into our '10th Lottery 2d Class' within 1 month and 15 days after the 1st drawing; full shares by paying 10 Rs., half by 5 Rs. Subscribers will be duly advised by us—in failure of which all unrenewed Tickets shall revert to us.

Result will be published in this paper. Prizes will be ready for delivery in Government Tickets or in Cash, 3 days after each drawing.

Application for Chances may be made at our Lottery Office, No. 7, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

LAWRENCE AND CO.
Projectors.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built and Commodious Bungalow, situate in the Lines of the Second European Regiment at Poona, with a good Garden and Stabling attached.

Apply to

CHARLES H. BAINBRIDGE.

BOMBAY

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, April 9th, 1842.

The H. C. S. *Victoria* arrived this morning with accounts from London to the 4th March. We observe that two American vessels were at Aden loading with Coffee, Gums, and Hides which were purchased at moderate prices. There were also several coal Ships and Arab Buglows in the harbour, and the place seemed to show some signs of again becoming a mart for Commerce with the neighbouring countries.

The *Eleanor, Morley, Ann*, and *Royal Adelaide*, from this Port, had arrived at Liverpool, Deal, and the Clyde during the month of February.

We have been favoured with the sight of a Commercial circular communicating very particular information on the state of the home Market which we regret to say is even more depressed than during previous months, especially for our grand staple of Cotton. The average decline since last mail is fully ¼d per pound. The chief causes of this depression are the low state of trade in the manufacturing districts, the anxiety to realize on the part of many holders; and also the Commercial distress in America which forces sales of the produce of these countries.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON. Is decidedly lower, and this day's news probably cause it to recede still further, which is quite requisite to justify shipments to England.

OPIUM. We have no sales to report. The following is the Official statement of the stock, together with the Export and Import of the drug down to the 5th Instant.

Balance of former year's Importation..... Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3d Nov. 1841 to the 5th Instant	11,201½
	13,201½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 5th Instant.	7,100
Remaining..... Chests	6,101½

EUROPE GOODS.

In our Market we have little new to remark.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. The prices offered for piece goods are decidedly lower than before the Holidays.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Some suitable parcels have been sold at 27 Rs. per candy, but 26 Rs. is the quotation for the usual assortments.

SWEDISH IRON. Is 51 Rs per candy.

SPELTER. 21 at 22 Rs. per cwt.

QUICK-SILVER. 95 Rs per maund,

COCHINEAL. Sales have been made at Rs. 1. 8. at Rs. 1. 14 annas per lb.

IVORY. There has been an arrival of the Ivory which is offered at lower prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE. Nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON. £3 10. per Ton but very scarce.
„ LIVERPOOL. £3 per Ton.
„ CHINA. Rs. 16½ at 17 per candy for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy.	Sell.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 151 to No 3000.....	102-8	103
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	102-8	103
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000.....	102-8	102
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200.....	102-8	103
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	102-8	103
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	86	86-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs.....	81-8	82
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.....	107-8	108
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42.....	98	98-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs..	96-8	97
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight.....	96	96 8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto.....ditto	99-8	99
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto.....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars..		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-2	2-1½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.).....	2-1	2-2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.).....	2-1½	2-2
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	220	220-8
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg..	10-8	11-12
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares.....	123	123-8
Asia Bank Shares.....		3 @ Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London.....	2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras.....	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore.....	2 0 0	do
Ditto Busserah.....	2 8 0	do
Ditto Bushire.....	2 8 0	do

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

April 7. Lieut. and Adjutant R. Jopp, 16th Regt. N. I. from Karrack.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon W. Bowie, from do. do.
Do. do. Ensign C. D. Millar, 18th M. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.
Do. 9. Assist. Chaplain F C. Reynolds from England.
Do. do. Ensign R. A. Lindsay H. M. 40th Regt. do. do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. W. S. [illegible], Artillery do do.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, 60th Bengal N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Lieut. H. Mibs, 2d E. Light Infantry, do. do.
Do. do. 1st. Capt. T. Eyre, 3d Lt. Cavalry do do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. Thos Biggs, Artillery do. do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. H. L. Gibbard, do do.
Do. do. Cadet Rob. Warden, do. do.
Do. do. Ensign F. Schneider, 10th N. I. do. do.
Do. do. Capt. Clarke, 52d M. N. I. do do.
Do. do. Major E. Armstrong, 34th Lt. I. do. do.
Do. do. Ensign Geo. Young, 17th N. I from Tannah.
Do. do. Lieut. A. S. Young, 3d N. I. from Mahableshwar Hill.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon C. Black, M. D. from Aden.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. Davidson, Artillery from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Ensign E. H. Ford, 9th Regt. N. I. from Mahableshwar.
Do. do. Ensign Chas Deane, 42d Regt. M. N. I.
Do. do. Lieut. Hendley, 23d Regt. Lt. I. from Ahmednuggur.

Departures.

April 7. Cornet F. J Oldfield, Cavalry, to Neilgherry Hills.
Do. 10 Ensign A. R. Manson, 4th Regt. N I. to Baroda.
Do. do. Capt. J. W. Watkins 23rd Regt. Lt. I. to Mahableshwar.
Do 12. Lieut. A. S. Young, 3d Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon J. Fraser, 12th Regt. N. I. to Neilgherry Hills.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon W. Arbuckle, M. D. Civil Surgeon to Darwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Bhooj, on the 3rd inst. the lady of captain W. G. Duncan, Assist. Political Agent, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Aurungabad on the 2nd April 1842, Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary William Roper of H. H. the Nizam's Service, aged 56 years. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 5th of April, at Aurungabad, Georgiana, the beloved daughter of captain N. Morland, 27th Regt. M. N. I. aged 9 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At London Street, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 27th March, the lady of William P. Palmer, Esq. c. s. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday the 27th March, mrs. Lewis Da Costa, of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 17th March, the lady of captain George Poyntz Ricketts, 1st light cavalry, of a daughter.

At Moughyr, on the 25th March, the wife of J. W. Caston, Esq merchant, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th March, the wife of mr. H. Graham, engineer on board the steamer Berhampoota, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Mirzapore, on the 23rd March, Thomas Barlow, Esq. to Georgina Mary, daughter of George Stuart Dick, Esq. and grand daughter of lieut. General George Dick.

DEATHS.

At the residence of mr. John Wm. Inglis, Cullen Place, Howrah, on the 25th March, mrs. Anne Hodgkinson, aged 81 years.

At Edinburgh, on the 1st of January, Eliza, wife of A. Young Howison, Esq of Hyndford, M. D. late Bombay medical service.

At Two-Waters, Herts, on the 19th January, miss Mary Carey, one of the two surviving sisters of the late dr. Carey, aged 76 years and 19 days.

At Allahabad, on the 23rd March, Frances Mary, the wife of R. Montgomery, Esq. C. S, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 19th March, of Cholera, at the residence of T. Tiron, Esq. mr. Edward Brunt, aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on the 29th March, Constantine Pandazy, Esq. merchant, aged 72 years.

At Calcutta, on the 30th March, mrs. Catherine Lobo aged 18 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st April, of consumption, mr. Edward Brown Mann, late an assistant (in the printing department) of Tulloh and co's, aged 38 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH —At Dharwar, on the morning of the 21st March the wife of Mr. John Kyte, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Bangalore, on Monday the 28th ultimo, the infant son of the Rev. Alexander Leitch.

At Ellore, on the 26th March, Captain J. S. Sherman, of the 15th Regt. N. I.

North Western Intelligence

AGRA UKHBAR,—March 31.

PESHAWUR.—Letters up to the 19th instant have been received from Peshawur; they state that Colonel White's Dragoons and Horse Artillery would arrive on the 27th, when the Pass would be forced. It was thought that the first attack would be made on the night of the 28th, when there would be a strong moonlight, and that it would be continued on the two subsequent nights till the passage was effected and the Pass secured. General Sale's position rendered an early movement unavoidable. At the date of the communication above alluded to, and for some days preceding, Sir Robert had been earnest in urging General Pollock to advance to his relief. He was then invested on all sides by a numerous enemy, whose attack, in the absence of any thing like an adequate supply of ammunition in Jellalabad, was very naturally considered as likely to be formidable. It was perhaps not probable that a united and vigorous attack would be made, until the scarcity of ammunition under which the garrison suffered, were discovered, but this is a secret that Sir Robert could not hope to conceal for any length of time. We may therefore consider that the junction of the two Forces would take place on the 31st instant or 1st proximo.

During the week preceding the above intelligence, there had been a small affair, in which, it was so considered in Camp, our Seikh allies took a leading part. A night attack was made on the Hospitals where the sick and wounded are, which, though the alarm was soon given and a few Troops collected, was maintained for some time, when the party withdrew, having managed to kill two, and wound two, of our people. Their own loss could not be known, they having, according to the general practice of those people, carried off their own killed. Some Seikhs were discovered as having been of the party and were to the number of ten or twelve hanged by General Avitable, who appears,—and rightly too, if we look to results—to know the only way of reasoning Seikhs into respect for law and subordination.

Desertion had been checked, but not so disaffection which was on the increase, and on this head the murmurs of the men of some of the Native Regiments were becoming very distinct. The presence of three European Regiments, and a strong European Artillery has no doubt, had a favourable influence on them, and will shew itself we hope when duty calls them to exert themselves.

Since writing the above we have learnt that intelligence has been received from Peshawur up to the 21st and from Jellalabad to the 7th instant. At the latter place the state of affairs was not so discouraging as preceding reports had made it. It appears that Akbar Khan has been wounded—as mentioned in our last—and that severely enough to prevent him for the present from exerting himself personally against the Jellalabad garrison. Among the consequences of this absence was the great improbability of an attack being made by the enemy, and the increased chance of the General being able to hold out till relieved. Another result was, that Sir Robert had been able to get some forage of which he had been in great want.

It was known throughout the Camp at Peshawur, that the General has resolved on entering the Pass, one day after the arrival of the 3d Dragoons, who were expected on the 27th, as stated before.

It was also known that a most encouraging and gratifying letter had been received by the General from Lord Ellenborough. The purport of the communication was that Lord E——was highly pleased with the General's proceedings hitherto, that he was determined to afford him every assistance that he could command, and that he would strain the resources of India to regain our lost position in Affghanistan. This is as it should be, and we hope, as it will be.

Fall of Guznee.—This important Fortress, the capture of which threw such a lustre on the British arms has, we regret to say, re-fallen into the hands of the Affghans. The information upon which we advance this, may be incorrect no doubt, but it is, we fear, sufficiently good to warrant us in stating the above disastrous fact. It appears that the enemy had succeeded in cutting off the water that supplied the citadel, which, our readers will recollect, Colonel Palmer occupied. When this had been done the citadel was necessarily untenable, and Colonel P—— entered into terms with the enemy. These were very similar to the unfortunate Cabool Armistice, and provided for the evacuation of the Citadel, the safe passage of the British Troops to Candahar and food and protection until the roads to that city were passable. The same account which mentions these circumstances, states that Colonel P——was safe in the town of Guznee, but how long he will continue so, is a serious question. If he keeps his arms in his hands and listens to no further secondary treaties, he may probably reach Candahar eventually. The Cabool Treaty is a deep and impressive lesson, which he cannot fail to benefit by.

The fall of Guznee is a severe blow. We now occupy but two places throughout a country that six months ago we were in undisputed possession of, and both of these places are threatened, we trust, however, ineffectually.

The detachment under captain Delafosse, was at Burra Malligawn on the 21st instant, the Queen's 31st being then one march ahead, and both stretching on at their best speed. Up to this point Major Delafosse's progress from the period of his departure from Loodeeanah had been uninterrupted, either by desertion of Camp followers or want of cattle, the Commissariat having made a last effort to collect sufficient of the latter for the purpose. The foresight of the Officers of the Troop assisted also in enabling them to move thus quickly. They had received orders to discharge their cattle on the 1st of March, and rightly considering this as signal for service, they retained their carriage and on the 6th of the same month were accordingly ordered off to join the 31st Foot, who had preceded them a week. The junction was soon effected and they will march into Peshawur with that Regiment in time, we hope, to share in the attack on the Khybur. The Officers with this party are, Major Delafosse Commanding, Lieutenants Richardson, Abercrombie and Money, captain Abbott Field Engineer, Ensign Graham, 6th Native Infantry, Commanding 1st Company of the 6th Native Infantry, Ensign Hall of the 26th Native Infantry and Rissaidar Surbut Khan Commanding a Resalah of Tait's Cavalry.

APRIL 2.

PESHAWUR.—Letters of the 22d ultimo, have been received from General Pollock's Camp, where all was as it had been for several preceding days—the Queen's 9th, like Greyhounds in the slip, straining for the signal to move into the Khybur, and the sepoys rather dissatisfied. On the latter point several rumours have reached us, which are, however, entitled to no credit, and as by this time the Pass has been forced, or certainly attempted, it is to no purpose to allude further to them. Plans of the approaching attack were being prepared and arrangements making for some co-operation on the part of the Seikhs, the latter not being however considered of any great moment.

A Court of Enquiry was to sit upon Captain Burt, for writing a letter to the *Delhee Gazette* or for denying that he had done so, when he had, or—but the charge, as conveyed to us, is quite unintelligible.

ASSASSINATION OF SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN.—Another Cabool Fugitive has made his appearance at Peshawur, whose account of the Cabool insurrection and the assassination of the Envoy, agrees nearly with those at first received. He states that when it became known that Sir Wm. Macnaghten was to proceed to Bombay, to assume the Government of that Presidency, several of the disaffected Chiefs considered it a good opportunity to attempt the expulsion of the English. Impressed with this view a number of them waited on Shah Soojah and demanded of him, that he would unite with them against the English. To this the Shah gave a willing assent, not from any love that he bore his Chiefs or the cause they had at heart, but from the consideration that their attempt to drive the English out of the country would end in their own destruction, and that he would thereby be deprived of some very disagreeable and not very loyal subjects—and who were besides rather more favourably affected towards Dost Moohumud than towards himself. He therefore came readily into the views of his Sirdars and at their request, issued orders to his subjects in the Town of Cabool and elsewhere, to rise en masse and exterminate the Furingee Kafirs, His Majesty solacing himself with the thought that he was setting a trap for his Affghan Rats. Armed with the royal authority, the Chiefs succeeded in raising the Cabool Towns, people, whose attention was first directed to the assassination of all the English they could lay hands on, and then to the seizure of the Ordnance and Commissariat Stores, which with a degree of infatuation absolutely incomprehensible, were kept in the midst of a hostile city, whose inhabitants were known to be vindictive, treacherous and cruel. This, the crowning blunder of the series committed in this country, opened the way to the most disastrous consequences. The conspirators having succeeded in gaining possession of the only means of subsistence and defence which our Troops had, acquired fresh confidence, while their success emboldened others to join them. Akbar Khan was sent for and readily joined the insurgents, who demanded the extermination of the British. As this however, could not be done by force, treachery was resorted to, and the result has shewn how fully and fatally it succeeded. That it did so, is attributable to the discontent, if not, absolute mutiny of our own Troops and the jarring, conflicting views of their leaders. The first blow to be struck, was the capture or murder of Sir William Macnaghten, who was accordingly invited to an interview, which he was forced to grant, with no other resources at his command than mutinous and starving soldiers. A meeting accordingly took place between Sir William and Akbar Khan, the latter of whom opened the discussion by demanding that Sir William would accompany him to Cabool, and there conclude a Treaty. This was of course declined: on which—we go on the authority alluded to above—Akbar Khan drew forth a paper which, it was alleged, had been drawn up by order of the Envoy and bore his signature. This document was an order for the death or assassination of several Affghan Sirdars, among whom was Akbar, who taxed the Envoy with treachery and murder, garnishing his address with the terms Kaffir, pig and others, much in vogue with well bred Affghans. Sir William denied the charge as well as the authenticity of the document produced, but made no reply to the abuse. This bearing irritated the Chivalrous Affghan and he rushed upon Sir William. A melee took place, in which Sir William was shot, the authority now under consideration, says, by Akbar Khan.

Such is the evidence of a man who only recently arrived at Peshawur, and who could not have seen or heard the accounts, which have been in the hands of the public for nearly two months preceding his arrival. His statement too is consistent in its several parts and gives us the only reasonable clue we have yet seen, to Shah Soojah's connection with the conspirators, for connected he was, there can be no doubt. This is however, but a digest of the man's statement which we will give at length in our next. That portion of it which relates to Akbar Khan's participation in the murder of Sir William Macnaghten will be held incredible by the *Bombay Times* and Burky, and will be used to falsify the whole, but it will we suspect seriously jeopardise the character of their Pet.

The following is taken from a communication from Colonel Bolton's Brigade, which appears to be going a-head with all despatch.

"*Camp, Right Bank of Chenab River, 27th March* 1842.

My last letter was from the Banks of the Ravee, over which the column passed on the 17th instant. We then made a forced march of 22 miles to make up for lost time—but this did not answer as we were obliged to halt the next day, in consequence of the cattle being knocked up. The whole distance between the River Ravee and Chenab or the third Dooab is 76 miles, which we got over in six days including a halt.

On the 22nd, at Muthah.—We had a heavy fall of rain during the day, but this was not allowed to detain us, for we marched the next day to Akulgurh, a distance of 10 miles over a road which the rain had rendered muddy, but fortunately we did not lose a single camel. The next day we marched to Pamnuggur on the left bank of the Chenab.

The 6th Native Infantry, and Artillery cross the river to-day, and we are halted waiting for them. It is 44 miles to the Jhelum from the Chenab, and I have heard that we are to do this in three days. The cause of all this hurry is to get to Peshawur in time to take a part in forcing the Khybur Pass—I suppose, we will be at Peshawur on the 15th April but scarcely sooner. They say, that the Jhelum is fordable, and that there is a bridge of boats over the Indus at Attock. Every thing has been going regularly in camp; nothing remarkable has occured. We receive the dâak every day in camp. It is not so hot as one would have fancied it would be on the 27th of March—there is always a cool breeze blowing, and we hear that, at Peshawur the mornings and evenings are cool the whole year round. It is now the 28th, and we have not got the overland yet, for which you may fancy we are looking out very anxiously. The roads have been good enough all the way from Ferozepore, Hackeries can travel very well on them."

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1842.

Extracts from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 31st ultimo and 2d instant, will be found in a previous column. It is reported that in consequence of the supply of water having been cut off, Colonel Palmer has been compelled to evacuate the citadel of Ghuzni. It is said that the terms of the capitulation secure a safe passage for the British troops to Candahar, and an ample supply of provisions until the weather admits of their quitting their present quarters, which would appear to be in the town of Ghuzni. The report is not so strongly authenticated as to require us to place implicit reliance on it. We hope it is altogether incorrect, and that Colonel Palmer may be able to maintain his position until relieved. There is evidently some inaccuracy in the statement in the *Ukhbar* that "the enemy had succeeded in cutting off the water that supplied the citadel." Neither stream nor aqueduct could ever convey water up the almost precipitous rock on which the fortress stands. The sources of the water, used by the garrison, must have been within the walls. Tanks may have been exhausted, or springs have become dry; though the latter is not probable during the winter season, but to say that the supply has been cut off appears to us to be an absurdity. We therefore conceive that there is still reason for hoping that the British flag may float over the ramparts of the citadel until the arrival of General Nott's force to its relief; an event which cannot now be far distant.

The latest intelligence from General Pollock's camp is to the 22d March. All there remained in *statu quo*. In the short space of two days, nearly ten thousand rupees was subscribed at Agra for the relief of the suffering families of those who have fallen during the Afghan insurrection. Of this large sum, three thousand rupees were given by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson and one thousand by Colonel Sutherland. When will these noble examples be followed in Bombay? In the Madras territories the clergy have dilated on the subject from their pulpits. The proceeding might be imitated by their Bombay brethren, not only with much advantage to the suffering widows and orphans, but also with much credit to themselves.

Calcutta papers of the 1st instant have arrived. An Act, has passed the Legislative Council of India; enabling the Governor General to exercise the full executive authority, without the aid of any of the other members of the Supreme Government, during his absence from Calcutta. It was expected that his Lordship would commence his journey to the North-West about the 8th instant.

A wing of Her Majesty's 50th Foot under the command of Major Ryan K. H., has arrived at Calcutta from Maulmain, in the *Prince Albert*. A melancholy but highly interesting account of the destruction of Shah Soojah's Goorkha regiment at Chareekar, will be found in our extracts from the *Friend of India*. It is comprised in the narrative of Havildar Mooteram Sing; the only native belonging to the corps who is known to have succeeded in reaching the British provinces. Her Majesty's ship *Eudymion* has been detained in the Hooghly in consequence of the desertion of twenty-seven of her crew. Letters received at Calcutta from Peshawur, confirm the report of Ukhbar Khan having attempted to procure the assassination of Captain Mackeson.

Madras papers of the 2d instant, announce the return of the first division of the 31st Regiment N. I. from Maulmain.

From the *Ceylon Herald* of the 24th ultimo, we learn that the natives of the Kandyan provinces are supplying themselves with arms and ammunition. This will of course render the Ceylon Government indisposed to dispense with the presence of either of Her Majesty's regiments now in the island, even should the Governor General make the most urgent requisition for it's services.

An order has been issued by the Governor General in Council, making considerable reduction in the fees, hitherto levied, on granting certificates of Registry to Ships and vessels at the Port of Calcutta. A fee of one anna per ton on the registered measurement is to be taken in lieu of all former charges. The same regulation is to have effect with regard to passes granted from the office of the Secretary to Government in the General department. These arrangements will, we imagine, be shortly extended to the minor Presidencies.

The contents of the overland mail, received on Saturday last are by no means of an exciting nature. The most important items of intelligence may be summed up in a few words. The majority of 123 obtained by the Premier in favour of his modified sliding scale of duty on the importation of foreign corn has consolidated the power of the conservatives, and rendered their tenure of office at least isochronal with the duration of the present parliament. It is worthy of remark that ten whigs voted with the Premier. Had this not been the case the majority would have been only 103. It is also to be observed that seven Tories and twenty eight liberals were absent. In a full house, therefore, the conservative majority would have been reduced to 102, and if the ten whigs had held true to their leaders, it would have been so low as eighty two. This is however a more than ample working majority and I cannot fail to invest the present Government with a character for power and respectability to an extent which was totally unknown to their predecessors.

The Cabul insurrection, with it's attendant orrors, in the assassination of Sir Alexander Burnes and the other British Officers who suffered at the commencement of the outbreak, has very generally excited the most painful and serious attention of the British public. Under the head of European intelligence will be found extracts, from the most popular of the London Weekly Journals, containing their sentiments as to the policy which it is expedient that the British Government should pursue in reference to the present state of Affghanistan. We are glad to find that the majority advocate the propriety of maintaining British influence paramount in that country; that the Members of the conservative administration have adopted the same view may be inferred from the reports of their intending to send considerable reinforcements of European troops to this country. It is even said that applications have been made to the great powers of Europe, with the view of obtaining their consent to the transit of a body of English troops through Egypt. As might have been expected, the overtures on this head have met with any thing but a cordial reception from the continental states, who it appears have declared that England can only take such a step in the face of a solemn and general protest from all the most powerful Governments with whom she is now on terms of amity.

When we consider that these important, though preliminary measures, for putting forth the strength of England in defence of her Asiatic territories, have been taken in consequence of the intelligence which left this country on the 1st January, we feel assured that the disastrous accounts which have been conveyed to Europe by the mails of February and March will produce a still greater effect in stimulating the advisers of the Crown, to exert, if need be, the whole power fiscal and physical, of the Empire, in order to counteract the ill effects, and remove the stain, arising from the late reverses which have occurred to the British arms in Afghanistan. That the feelings of the people of Great Britain will go hand in hand with the wishes of their government on this subject, there cannot be the slightest doubt. The sentiments of the majority of the London press prove that the nation considers it's honour involved in the issue of the contest. If this opinion do not become more prevalent, it will at least be more deeply impressed when, the treacherous murder of Sir William MacNaghten becomes known throughout the United Kingdom. The massacre of General Elphinstone's force and the captivity of the women and children can not fail to confirm the feelings of indignation which will have been previously excited. From the rocks of Scilly to the Orkneys, from Cape Clear to Rathlin isle, the cry for retribution will be loud and universal. In the baronial hall and the lonely cottage in the stately Cathedral and the humble meeting house, one feeling will predominate. From the peer to the peasant, through all the intermediate grades of society, every man, with at most but few exceptions, will be convinced that the honour of his country is at stake, and that it is incumbent on him to afford either in his purse or person, cheerful aid for the purpose of retrieving past errors, and obtaining retribution from the vile assassins of his slaughtered countrymen. It is fortunate for England that at this momentous crisis, her destinies are ruled by an efficient and vigorous Government: possessing sufficient firmness and consistency to carry the country triumphantly through any difficulties.

The departure of the Hon'ble Company's steam frigate *Auckland* has been postponed until to-morrow. At 10 A. M. of which day the packet for China will be closed at the Post Office.

The packet for Kurrachie by the steamer *Indus* will be kept open until 9 o'clock this forenoon.

In this day's paper we have completed the publication of the whole of the evidence which was given at Lieut. Pilfold's Court Martial, but have been obliged to postpone, that officer's address in defence, until a future opportunity. We have also deferred commenting on the proceedings until our next issue, in consequence of the great difficulty which we have experienced in finding room for a few extracts from the papers received by the last overland mail.

COURT MARTIAL.

Continued from Friday's Courier, April 8.

9TH DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Lieut. Pilfold is permitted to take a copy in Court of the letter addressed to the President by the Judge Advocate General desiring a resumption of the Proceedings. (Major Brough subsequently received similar permission.]

The Examination of Major Brough is continued.

152. [Q. In reference to a former Answer, and to the Penalty of the Pledge, do you mean that I ever did consent, or that I was bound to consent, to commute the advantages of a year's leave to England, into a mere acting on Sir Jasper Nicolls' suggestion, which might or might not be attended with success?]

N. B. After the question had been recorded, Major Brough requested permission to refer to the former Answer. The Court was closed, and on opening, he was requested to answer the Question at once.

[A. Lieut. Pilfold was bound by his Pledge to retire from the Service if he did not succeed—.]

Major Brough was stopped, the Question again read and the above expunged.

[A. Lieut. Pilfold was bound by his Pledge to retire from the Service if he did not succeed in an Exchange or Removal into another Regiment. The Pledge was most binding.]

N. B. The Court would not receive the above answer. Finally—Lieut. Pilfold was desired to *simplify* his question; which he accordingly did, leaving out the word "bound" as follows: (The former Question was consequently expunged.)

153. Q. Did I consent to commute the advantages of a Year's leave to England for the doubtful success that might attend acting on Sir Jasper Nicolls' suggestion?]

A. No: There could be very little doubt of success to an application through the prescribed channel. (A6.)

154. Q. Subsequent to your communication to me, on the 15th March 1841 of Sir Jasper Nicolls' refusal of leave, did I receive three Months leave to Poona on private affairs, from the 10th of April to the 9th of July 1841?

A. Yes.

155. Q. Did I in any shape consent to commute one year's leave to England into three Months local leave to Poona, under the Penalty of the Pledge?

A. No. The Three Months leave was granted on an Application to the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army at my urgent solicitation. (A7.)

(A6.) The word No, is a Reply to the Question. The rest is only an irrelevant assertion, not borne out by fact; since, not only must every matter not positively certain, be doubtful, but also since Major Brough, has twice asserted, both in Ans. to Ques. 261; and in his Reply to the Address in Defence, that he himself had "written most urgently to obtain Horse Guards leave for Lieut. Pilfold" and it was without success.

(A7.) Here again is a totally irrelevant Remark appended, and since Major Brough had already on the 12th January refused a short local leave, with an expression of admonitory surprize; and since he had also refused to apply for leave in anticipation of that to England, why did he now go so far as to make an "urgent solicitation" of local leave, to no less a quarter too than the Commander in Chief direct? Again, since both the application, and the General Order specified "on Private Affairs" in consequence of what representation was it that Sir Thomas MacMahon adopted the erroneous impression that it was "with the understanding" and for the purpose of exchanging or retiring from the service? Was such Representation a private one?

(A8.) Here again are irrelevant Remarks appended. The Question as to whether the Pledge was still binding, being the very subject submitted for the Court's Verdict. Major Brough should scarcely have asserted on Oath that it was binding.

(A9.) It is difficult to understand how Major Brough could arrive at such a conclusion; since, in all, only three months of *local* leave have been granted.

(A10.) The letter contains these words "Personal and unsupported Application to Horse Guards I deem precarious" Were they written idly and for nothing? Major Brough declared in Ans. 148 that he would have forwarded an Application to Horse Guards, had Lieut. Pilfold required it, and again, in Ans. 261 and in his "Reply" that he did actually write to Horse Guards. Why then, on receipt of the above mentioned letter, did he not intimate his willingness to do so? Again; if it was unnecessary to propose a renewal of the application for leave, (vide Ans. 161) why did he go so far as quietly write to Horse Guards for it?

(A11) If Major Brough's letter alluded to a Court Martial, how could he expect the leave? Charges being once withdrawn, why were they afterwards alluded to as an alternative to which he would be *necessitated*? When refused, why did he not prefer them? Or did he mean the present charges? If so, there could be no "necessity" whatever. Two things, leave and the "withdrawal" of *embryo* charges are asserted to have been stipulated for; and the argument now held is, that only one having been granted, and Lt. Pilfold's intention thus frustrated, the penalty must nevertheless be fulfilled!

(A12) This Ans. "I do not know," does not tally with Major Brough's own question 77 or his own Answer 137.

(A13) The question is not answered. Why not state his opinion? instead of such a long irrelevant remark?

(A14) Here again the question is not answered. What was the true meaning, intent, spirit and object of the Pledge?

(A15) Is the deduction here made, clear and reasonable?

156. Q. Was there any understanding, condition, or engagement, then entered into by me, with you, either officially or unofficially, that such local leave was for the purpose of exchanging under the penalty of Retirement?

A. No. The Pledge continued in force. (A 8.)

157. Q. Did I, in an official letter dated 4th August 1841, and again in my Statement, apply for leave to England?

A. I have no recollection of the letter of the 4th August 1841; but I think in Lieut. Pilfold's letter of Statement, he made some allusion to it.

158. Q. Is not that letter of the 4th August 1841, referred to and quoted in the letter of Statement?

Major Brough is permitted to refer to the Copy of the Statement before the Court.

A. It is referred to, and a quotation of that letter appears in the letter of Statement.

159. Q. Did you ever cause either of those Requests to be answered?

A. No. I submitted Lieut. Pilfold's letter of Statement to higher authority (A8.)

160. Q. In so doing, did you at the same time forward the Charges now before the Court?

A. No.

161. Q. Have you ever intimated to me that you would support a new application for leave to England for me, provided I would renew the Pledge?

A. No: it was not necessary; the Pledge was in force.

162. Q. Have the advantages stipulated for in the Pledge been placed fully and unreservedly at my disposal?

A. Yes, as far as depended on leave. (A 9.)

163. Q. Has the period of the Pledge expired; if not, when does it expire?

A. No. It expires on the 18th of March next.

164. Q. You have said, in answer to a former Question, that you would have forwarded an Application to Horse Guards had I requested it. Does the tenor of my letter dated 13th March 1841, imply a wish to ascertain what degree of support such an application would have received?

A. It does not seem to me to do so. (A10.)

165. Q. In a former Answer, you said that Capt. Grehan had told you that I had made a Proposal to him to sell my Commission. Did you thereupon reply that you would favor such a step?

A. No. The communication I had with Captain Grehan took place subsequent to the receipt of Lt. Pilfold's letter of statement.

The Questions by the Prisoner are at an end.

The Deputy Judge Advocate, and "Joint Prosecutor" declines cross examining.

Examined by the Court.

166. Q. When the Prisoner signed the Pledge did you think that he expected leave to England in consequence of so doing?

A. I conceive he did.

167. Q. Did you think that the Prisoner would get leave to England when you allowed him to sign the Pledge?

A. Yes.

168. Q. Did you suppose or understand that Lt. Piltold was engaged to quit the Regiment or the Service, without leave being granted him to proceed to Europe?

A. Yes; his Pledge bound him to it. I wrote to request that leave might be granted to him, to save me from the necessity of bringing him to a Court Martial.

169. Q. What was the use of Lt. Pilfold stipulating for an application for, without getting leave?

A. One use was, the withdrawal of the Charges pending against him: and neither he nor I could have calculated on a refusal.—(A11).

170. Q. Do you think the Prisoner would have signed the Pledge, on the mere peradventure of the application being successful?

A. Yes; because he avoided a Court Martial, and secured to himself fourteen months pay by so doing.

171. Q. Was the Prisoner informed that he would be held to the strict literality of his Pledge, whether the application for leave were successful or not?

A. I do not know. The Pledge required no explanation.—(A12).

172. Q. If you had assigned the Prisoner's reasons for leave as on private affairs, would it have been more likely to meet success than actually stating his object of retiring or exchange?

A. That is matter of opinion. Her Majesty's Regulations require that the grounds on which a Commanding Officer forwards an application for leave of absence for favorable consideration, shall be stated.—(A13).

173. Q. If you admit that yourself and Lt. Pilfold expected leave to be granted, how can you suppose the Pledge required no explanation?

A. Because the Pledge states that "If the Commanding Officer will forward my application".

174. Q. In similar occurrences, either in or out of military life, what do you think is the true meaning of the Pledge?

A. Binding to the letter.—(A14).

175. Q. Did the Prisoner readily sign the Pledge you sent to him, or did he make any demur.

A. He did not sign the Pledge I sent to him, but another which satisfied me.

176. Q. Did the Prisoner make any stipulation?

A. Not that I am aware of, besides the Pledge, Lt. Pilfold told me that he wished to obtain a certificate from me I think, that I would not take measures to injure him.

177. Q. Did Lt. Pilfold know the nature of the Charges, or that any were pending over him, from the 12th to the 18th of January last?

[A. He must have known that Charges were pending against him &c. &c. &c.]

N. B. Here Major Brough was interrupted, and the question was again read to him. The above was expunged.

[A. I gave Lt. Pilfold reasons in the Orderly Room on the 12th of January 1841 for placing him under Arrest: he must therefore have known that there were Charges pending over him.] (A15).

N. B. The above Answer was not accepted; and was expunged.

After some delay the following was recorded.

A. Yes: he must have known something of their nature; as I gave Lt. Pilfold reasons in the Orderly Room on the 12th of January 1841 for placing him in arrest: and he also asked for their withdrawal. He

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must therefore have known there were Charges pending over him.—(A16).

178. Q. Did you give the Prisoner the Certificate to which you have spoken?

A. Certainly not: It was an improper request to make to a Commanding Officer; and I refrained from taking further notice of it under his peculiar situation.

179. Q. In what terms did Lt. Stirling address you, when requesting you to allow Lt. Pilfold to exchange from the Regiment?

A. In very anxious terms, to save Lt. Pilfold from a Court Martial.—(A17).

180. Q. Is the spirit of a Pledge not to be attended to, as well as the letter?

A. Certainly: but in this case, they were one.

181. Q. You have said the Pledge is binding to the letter. How is it Lieut. Pilfold has not been allowed the full term of its validity?

A. Any interruption of it is attributable to his own act.

182. Q. What acts?

A. His letter of statement I conceive.

183. Q. Was he called on for that?

A. He was called on, by desire of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to state what steps he had taken to make arrangements to exchange or to retire from the Service.

184. Q. Why was he allowed to be so called upon before the expiration of the stipulated period?

A. I do not know.—(A 18.)

The examination of Major Brough is ended.

The Court adjourns till Saturday 8th of January 1842.

10TH DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden, &c. &c. &c.

2nd Evidence for the Defence.

Capt. R. J. Littlewood of the 9th Regt. N. I. is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

185. Q. Did you, shortly previous to the Trial of which you were Officiating Judge Advocate, in the month of December 1840, request my attendance at your house?

A. To the best of my knowledge I did.

186. Q. Did you, on my attending, inform me that the only ultimatum, or means of avoiding a Trial, was to quit the Regt. or the Service?

A. I do not recollect that I at that time told you so.

187. Q. What did you request my attendance for?

A. I cannot at this distance of time exactly say: but the business was no doubt connected with your approaching Trial.

188. Q. At what time did you tell me of the ultimatum for avoiding the Trial?

A. I made it known to you on the 1st, 2nd or 3rd of December 1840.

189. Q. Did I thereupon accede to, or reject, the Proposal?

A. You rejected it.

190. Q. Did you, on my refusal, shew me a long set of new Charges under Major Brough's signature?

A. I recollect shewing you a Charge or Charges under Major Brough's signature, I believe; but whether before or after you rejected the offer that was made to you, I cannot tell.

191. Q. Were they headed "Charges" or "Additional Charges."

A. I do not recollect.

192. Q. Who gave them to you?

A. They were sent to me by Brigadier Gibbon.

193. Q. For what purpose?

A. To be made known to Lt. Pilfold.

194 Q. What was the object contemplated in shewing them to me at such a time? Was it to induce my compliance with the ultimatum?

A. The object was for your information; and not, that I am aware of to compel you to comply with the ultimatum.

195. Q. Did the perusal of them appear to affect my determination not to quit the Regiment?

A. It did not appear to me that it had an effect either one way or another.

196. Q. Did you tell me at any time that I had better consider of the ultimatum, and let you know?

A. It is very likely I did say so, or did tell you so; but I cannot positively say.

197. Q. Did I subsequently write to say that I would not consent to quit the Regiment?

A. You did write a note to me to say so; but whether it was before or after, I cannot tell.

198. Q. Before or after what?

A. Before or after the circumstance you have just mentioned.

199. Q. Did you subsequently write to me to say that unless I consented to quit the Regiment or the Service, my trial would be commenced?

A. I did, before the commencement of your Trial, write to you a note to that effect.

200. Q. Did your note allude to a prior note of mine, mentioned as just received by you, refusing to quit?

A. Yes; the latter part of it had allusion to it. (A19.)

201. Q. Will you explain what you have deposed in a former Answer, that you do not know whether I wrote to you before or after the proposal of the ultimatum?

A. I cannot recollect whether it was before or after; as I have before stated.

202. Q. Would I be likely to write to you on a subject which you had never mooted to me?

A. I should think quite as likely as not.

203. Q. Whence did the proposal to quit the Regiment or the Service, which you made to me both verbally, and subsequently in writing, emanate, to the best of your belief?

A. I saw the Proposal in Major Brough's hand writing.

204. Q. Where?

A. In my own house.

205. Q. Who sent it to you?

A. I received it from Brigadier Gibbon.

206. Q. What became of the Charges under Major Brough's signature? Were they ever regularly exhibited?

A. I do not know what became of them. They were returned by me to the person I received them from. I am not aware of Lieut. Pilfold having been arraigned on them.

207. Q. Had you any communication with Major Brough about that time at Brigadier Gibbon's Quarters, respecting my Trial?

A. None that I recollect of.

Examination by the Prisoner is ended.

Major Brough here claimed a right to re-examine the evidence, alleging that the examination by Lieut. Pilfold had elicited new matter. It was permitted.

Re-examined by the Prosecutor.

208. Q. Were the Additional Charges alluded to as having been shewn to Lieut. Pilfold sent by my desire to you?

A. I cannot say.

209. Q. Had I any conversation with you on the subject of those Additional Charges?

A. I do not recollect at the present distance of time.

210. Q. Did you know that I was aware, Lieut. Pilfold had seen those Charges?

A. I cannot positively say; but I think such might be the case.

(A16) As Major Brough never afterwards had any direct communication with Lt. Pilfold how can he take upon himself to affirm on oath that Lt. Pilfold did ask for the "withdrawal" of embryo charges? or, *if ever Lt. Stirling made such request*, that it did not proceed from himself? Again, does not the above reply tend to refute Lt. Stirling's absurd assertion in Ans. 46 that Lt. Pilfold had sent for him, and asked him, what he was in Arrest for, and what was to be done with him?

(A17) Vide Ans. 257; which does not evince that *Lt. Pilfold* was so very anxious to be saved from a Court Martial.

(A18.) Since the compact had been made with Major Brough, it was obviously his part to step in and protect Lt. Pilfold from molestation during the term of the Pledge. But when asked a question which plainly means, why did *he* allow such molestation, he replies "I do not know"!

(A19) The following was the Note. It was not produced in Court.

Dear Sir,—I have just received your note, and have to inform on that unless you agree to make an Exchange into another Regiment, or to retire at once from the Service, your Trial by General Court Martial will be commenced. Am I to consider your note, just received, a reply to this?

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. J. LITTLEWOOD.

3rd December.

211. Q. By whose desire did you write to Lieut. Pilfold to say that his Trial would be commenced unless he consented to quit the Regiment or the Service?

A. I wrote to Lieut. Pilfold, in consequence of his having requested me, either on the 1st, 2d or 3rd December 1840, to make known to Brigadier Gibbon, his (Lieut. Pilfold's) desire to apologize or submit to a reprimand, whichever the Brigadier might think fit, in order to stay the Proceedings which were about to be commenced against him. My note was a reply to his request, written with my own accord.

212. Q. Did I ever make any proposal to you regarding Lieut. Pilfold before his late Trial, for him to quit the Regiment or the Service?

A. I do not recollect any thing in the shape of a Proposal, more than I have already mentioned.

213. [Q. Can you inform the Court what was the tenor of my Letter of the 3rd December 1840?]

N. B. The above Question was rejected by order of the Court.

214. Q. Had I any thing to do with Lieut. Pilfold's former Trial?

A. No: I believe not. Major Brough was neither Prosecutor nor an Evidence. (A 20)

215. Q. Had I any thing to do with the framing of the Charges preferred against Lieut. Pilfold on his late Trial?

A. I know not, I do not know by whom they were framed; but your name was mentioned in the 3rd Instance of the Charge. (A 21)

N. B. Major Brough here handed in another Question. The Court was closed, and resolved on rejecting it, and all such as in no manner bore on the Charges. He also tendered a Private Letter, which, on the Court's opening, was returned.

Examined by the Court.

216. Q. Were you authorized to make known to Lieut. Pilfold the ultimatum you state you saw in Major Brough's handwriting? If so, by whom?

A. Yes, I was authorized to make the same known to Lieut. Pilfold, by Brigadier Gibbon, as an Answer to the request made to me by Lieut. Pilfold that he might be allowed to apologize, or receive censure, in order to stay proceedings. I did it of my own accord, having also the authority of the Brigadier to do so.

217. Q. Do you think it likely that an ultimatum rejected by Lieut. Pilfold, could have been first proposed by him?

A. I cannot say.

Capt. Littlewood wishes to amend an Answer he has given relative to whether Major Brough had any thing to do with Lieut. Pilfold's late Trial; and to say that he was an Evidence on that Trial.

The Court is adjourned till Monday 10th Jan. 1842.

11TH DAY, MONDAY, 10TH JAN. 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden &c. &c. &c.

The 2nd Evidence for the Defence, Captain Littlewood, is called into Court and again examined, on his former Oath.

Examined by the Court.

218. Q. What do you suppose to have been the object in making the Prisoner acquainted with the Charges in question?

A. I cannot say, more than that they were shewn to him for his information. They were sent to me with directions to make them known to him.

219. Q. Since those Charges were, as you say, shewn to the Prisoner, for his information, how did it happen that they were never preferred against him?

A. I do not know.

The Court having no further questions, the 2nd Evidence for the Defence Capt. Littlewood, retires.

3rd Evidence for the Defence.

Lieut. James Stirling 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, is called into Court and examined on his former oath.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.

220. Q. Did you, at any of your visits at my House, between the 12th and 18th January 1841, write and hand me this draft of a letter respecting the sale of my Commission?

The Prisoner hands into Court the document marked No. 10, which is admitted, read and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. The following was the draft in question.

Sir.— I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the proper Authorities to my retiring from the Service by the sale of my Commission.

I have the honor to be &c.

A. Yes, I wrote that. I do not think it was between the 12th and 18th of January 1841. It must have been earlier: because on my going to make arrangements relative to the sale of Lt. Pilfold's Commission, he requested me to write him out a form of a letter to send in to the Commanding Officer, and I drafted him out that laid before the Court.

221. Q. Was it while I was in Arrest?

A. I should think it was.

222. Q. Did you ever advise or recommend me to sell my Commission?

A. No, I never volunteered any advice to Lieutenant Pilfold.

223. Q. Do you think I would require your assistance to pen such a simple letter, had I wished to write such?

A. I think Lieut. Pilfold was as competent as myself to write such a letter; and I expressed my astonishment to him at the time, that he should require me to draft him such a letter. (A 22)

224. Q. You say you proceeded to make arrangements for the sale of my Commission. Did I finally refuse to sell, or did I agree?

A. On the negociations for the sale of Lt. Pilfold's Commission not succeeding, he said he would forward an application for leave for the purpose of effecting an exchange, failing which he would sell; if Major Brough would let him out of Arrest, and drop all proceedings against him. (A23)

225 Q. When I told you there was only one thing that could be brought against me, did you remark that, whether or no, a second Trial would assuredly "smash" me?

A. No: I did not.

226 [Q. Did you, at any of those interviews, use the following expression; "I tell you what it is; either you or Brough must fall; and I leave to your own good sense to decide which is most likely"?]

N. B. The President rejected the above Question.

227. Q. Did you thereafter carry from my house, and hand to Major Brough, an Official letter from me to the address of the Adjutant, applying for leave to England to effect an Exchange?

A. I dare say I did. I carried several communications from Lt. Pilfold to Major Brough.

228 [Q. Did Major Brough thereupon hand you, for my signature, a Pledge in triplicate, and did you bring it to me?]

N. B. The President disallowed this question, as it had been answered before (by Major Brough).

229. Q. Did I stipulate for a clear year's leave to England, and some additional interval for settling my affairs in India?

A. Lieut. Pilfold wished an application to be forwarded for a twelve Months leave to England, and for two additional Months to go to Poona, to see his Mother. Lieut. Pilfold wished to make a stipulation, but it was not acceded to by the Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer would not give him a positive stipulation to go to England through me. He said he would apply for leave, and recommend it to be granted. (A24).

230. Q. Did I, previously to signing the Pledge, express apprehension that I might, on arrival in England, be met by unfavorable Reports; and therefore request you to ask the Commanding Officer for a promise on the subject?

A. Lieut. Pilfold, at the time he was writing out the Pledge, I think, expressed his fears to me, that the Commanding Officer, on forwarding the application for leave, would write a letter or letters to his detriment; or something to that effect; and he desired me to ask Major Brough, the Commanding Officer, to give him a letter in his own hand writing, that he would not write any thing against him. The Commanding Officer declined giving me such a letter; and in the way in which the Commanding Officer spoke to me, I gave Lt. Pilfold myself a Pledge to that effect.

231. Q. Is this the Pledge you gave me?

The Prisoner hands into Court the Document marked No 11, which is admitted, read, and attached to the Proceedings.

A. Yes, it is.—The date should have been 18th January 1841.

N. B. The following is the Pledge in question. The writing 18th December 1841 for 18th January 1841 is, at least a remarkable circumstance; especially on so important an occasion as one man's pledging himself for the acts of another.

Deesa, 18th December 1841.

I hereby pledge myself that Major Brough, Commanding the 2nd or Queen's Regiment will take no further steps against Lt. Pilfold or bring any matter against him, further than has already been done beyond recall, to the prejudice of his character, or to thwart his views on leaving the Queen's Regiment.

(Signed) J. STIRLING, Lieut.
Lieut. PILFOLD, 2nd or Queen's Regt.
2nd or Queen's Regt.

232. Q. When I signed the Pledge, did you tell me I should be allowed to quit Deesa at once, and in anticipation of the leave to England?

A. No. Lieut. Pilfold desired me to ask the Commanding Officer, Major Brough, to get him leave to go away immediately. The commanding officer replied he had not the power, to do so. That he would secure him ten days' leave to go to Aboo. (A 25).

233. Q. When the Application for your Brother's leave was forwarded, was he permitted to leave Deesa in anticipation?

A. I found my Brother at Colabah when I arrived from England; he was then on leave, for the purpose of selling out; but I cannot say whether he left Deesa in anticipation of his leave being granted; as I was not at Deesa at the time he left it. (A 26).

234. Q. Did you superintend the sale of any property? If so on what date?

A. I did superintend the sale of Lt. Pilfold's property. It may have been about the 6th of February 1841; but I am not certain.

N. B. Prior to Lt. Stirling's answering the above question, he referred to the list of sale, handed to him by Lt. Pilfold, which bore date the 6th Feby. 1841.

235. Q. Did I appear to expect the leave to England?

A. Yes; Lieut. Pilfold did expect to get leave to England.

236. [Q. Did you expect at the time that leave to England would really be granted to me?]

N. B. The President rejected this Question, saying to the effect, (as Lt. Pilfold understood him) that the point had already been stated.

237. Q. A few days after the signing of the Pledge, that is, between the 18th and 24th January 1841, did intelligence reach Deesa, by the Mail, that H. M. 22nd Regt. was ordered to India?

A. I cannot recollect the date, but the intelligence did reach Deesa.

238. Q. Did you thereupon immediately inform me of it, and advise me to apply to Lord Hill to be placed in the augmentation of that Regiment?

A. I do not recollect informing Lt. Pilfold of it. He may have mentioned it to me, and I may have given him such advice: I cannot recollect. I may have done so.—I have some recollection of Lt. Pilfold's coming to my Quarters, and telling me the circumstance, and asking me if I thought he could get into the 22nd if he applied; and I advised him to apply. (A 27)

239. Q. When did you first repeat to Major Brough that I had used a certain expression respecting you and him?

N. B. The original question contained the word "report" being the word used by Major Brough himself when examining Lt. Stirling: vide Question 80: but the Court or the Dep. Judge Advocate here altered that word to "repeal" being that contained in Lt. Stirling's Reply.

A. To the best of my recollection, it must have been a day or two after the words were used, at Major Brough's quarters.

240. Q. How many days after the signing of the Pledge?

A. It was a considerable time. It was a month or six weeks. I cannot exactly say: but it was the last time Lt. Pilfold was at my quarters.

241. Q. You have stated before that I used the expression some evenings after the signing of the Pledge, and the forwarding of the application; and that it was consequent on your not consenting to apply for their withdrawal. Please to explain how such could occur six weeks after the forwarding of the application, as you have now stated?

A. I have not stated six weeks. I said a month or six weeks. A considerable number of days had elapsed after Lt. Pilfold's leave had gone in. He called at my Quarters one evening, and told me his leave for fourteen months was expiring very fast; that he could not get away from Deesa. He requested me to go to Major Brough and ask him to withdraw the agreements he had entered into. I said I could not act so inconsistently, and declined doing so. It was upon that occasion Lt. Pilfold used the expression alluded to?

242. Q. Did you ever write this Note dated 13th Feb.

The Prisoner hands into Court a Note to his address which is admitted, read, marked No. 12, and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. The following is that Note.

"Lieut. Stirling sends 75 Rs. to Lieut. Pilfold, Mr. "Stirling has spoken to Major Brough on the subject "of Lt. Pilfold's leaving Deesa, and it cannot be com "plied with; and under present circumstances, Mr. "Stirling must decline any further interference be"tween Lt. Pilfold and the Commanding Officer, on "the subject of Lt. Pilfold's affairs: therefore Lieut. "Pilfold must now act as he thinks proper."

Deesa 13th Feb.

A. I must have written it; it is my hand writing.

243. Q. Did all personal intercourse between us cease after that Note?

A. I imagine it did. That note was written in answer to one I received from Lt. Pilfold.—(A28.)

Examined by the Court.

244. Q. How many days do you suppose might have elapsed between the Prisoner's uttering the expression to which you have spoken, and your repeating it to Major Brough?

A. I cannot speak positively. It might have been one or two or three or four days.

245. Q. What notice did you take of it at the time to Lt. Pilfold?

A. I told Lt. Pilfold at the time that I should have no further personal communication with him, and told him to leave my Quarters. Had Lieut. Pilfold been under different circumstances I should have taken other notice of it. (A29.)

246. Q. Did you merely repeat the remarks, or feel yourself called upon to make a Report of them?

A. I merely repeated them.

247. Q. Was such a thing as refusal of leave contemplated when the Prisoner signed the Pledge?

A. I should imagine not. I do not think it was.

248. Q. Was any provision for this contingency made, either verbally or in writing?

A. Not to the best of my recollection.

249. Q. Did you understand that Lt. Pilfold engaged to sell out or exchange without leave to Europe being secured to him to effect either purpose?

A. Yes. He bound himself by the certificate, if an Application for 14 months leave were forwarded by the Commanding Officer for him.

250. Q. Was the Prisoner ever informed, that whether it might prove successful or otherwise, the mere fact of leave being applied for, bound him to exchange or retire ent?

A. He never was informed through me, to the best of my recollection.

251. Q. What do you consider to be the true meaning of Lt. Pilfold's Pledge, in its general or common acceptation?

A. I consider the meaning of the Pledge to be that if Major Brough released Lt. Pilfold from Arrest, and dropped all Proceedings against him, and forwarded an Application for fourteen months leave, with a recommendation that the leave would be granted, he was bound to quit the Regiment. That was my idea of it from what I knew.

252. Q. Though bound by the terms of that Pledge, would it ever have been given, in the absence of the full expectation of leave being granted?

A. I cannot take upon myself to say.

253. Q. If Lt. Pilfold had been denied the power of exchanging, would he in your opinion have signed the Pledge to retire from the Army in preference to stand the Court Martial then threatening him?

A. I think he would have sold. (A30.)

254. Q. In your negociations for Lieut. Pilfold's retirement or exchange, did you understand that they were to save him, and ask Major Brough to abstain from giving him a Court Martial, when you were ignorant of the Charges against Lt. Pilfold?

A. I knew there were Charges against Lt. Pilfold; but did not know the nature of them: and I think I did ask Major Brough to abstain from a Court Martial, and to forward the Application for Lieut. Pilfold's leave. Lt. Pilfold was anxious to be released from Arrest, and to have all Proceedings against him stopped. (A31.)

255. Q. If, as you say, the mere forwarding of an Application for leave was *bonâ fide* the condition on which Lt. Pilfold was to quit the Regt. or the Service; how did it happen that the fulfilment of the Pledge was not insisted on, the instant rejection of leave for him arrived at Deesa?

A. I am not aware that the rejection of leave for him arrived at Deesa. I knew nothing about it.—(A32.)

256. Q. Would not on a literal construction of the pledge, any restriction to Lt. Pilfold during the term of it, be also a breach of its engagement?

A. I consider that Lt. Pilfold was entitled to fourteen months leave, with the exception of the time he was detained here, if he took proper steps during any part of that time, to leave the Regt. (A33.)

257. Q. In what terms did the Prisoner request you to mediate between Major Brough and himself?

A. I cannot recollect the exact terms. Lt. Pilfold sent me several times with different proposals.—(A34.)

The Court is adjourned till Tuesday 11th Jan. 1842.

12TH DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY 1842.

At an European General Court Martial then holden &c. &c. &c.

The 3rd Evidence for the Defence Lieut. James Stirling is called into Court and his Evidence is read over. The Court having no further Questions to put, Lt. Stirling retires.

4th Evidence for the Defence.

Wm. Henry Young Esquire, Surgeon H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

258. Q. Had you any communication with me in the latter end of January and in all February 1841?

A. I believe I had occasionally, I cannot recollect the exact time.

259. Q. From the result of my conversations with you, on such occasions what is your belief in respect to my obtaining leave to England?

A. That you would effect an Exchange, or retire from the Service.

260. Q. Do you believe that I really expected leave?

A. Most decidedly.

(A 20) When Major Brough heard the above Reply, he must have known it was incorrect: for he was the Principal Evidence on that Trial. But he did not set Captain Littlewood right. At the conclusion of his examination, Captain Littlewood amended his Answer at the suggestion of Lieut. Pilfold.

(A 21) There can be very little doubt that Major Brough assisted in framing them, not only by the subject, but by the very wording and style.

(A 22) Had such an expression of astonishment really been uttered, is it at all likely that Lt. Stirling would have been again asked, or if asked, that he would have consented to draft out another letter on the 16th January 1842, as attempted to be set forth in Question and Ans. 59; or again that he would have written out a form of Pledge on the 16th January as attempted to be set forth in vague terms in Ans. 47: and that too after Major Brough had actually sent him with a Pledge in triplicate? Or did Lt. Stirling mean, by those answers, to allude to the draft now produced?

(A 23) Is this a direct and unconcerned Answer? Why not say, Yes or No?

(A 24) The question is answered in the affirmative; but then the word "stipulation" is laid hold of, in order to set forth a position, involving an absurdity. Major Brough also contradicts the assertion by his Ans. to Ques. 176; where inbeing asked if Lt. Pilfold made "any stipulation" he has replied "not that I am aware of, besides the Pledge."

(A 25.) What was the object of the stipulation for two months leave to Poona, which Lt. Stirling says, in Ans. 47 that he himself requested, and which Major Brough also acceded to? The Pledge stating 14 months from date, what time was intended to be allowed for going to Poona, unless it were to be immediately subsequent to signing the Pledge?

(A 26.) It is not necessary for a man to be on a particular spot in order to be aware of a particular fact. According to Deesa Brigade Orders of 16th May 1840, Capt. Stirling went to Bombay in anticipation; there met Lt. G. Stirling; and subsequently returned to his duty in Deesa till gazetted out from Horse Guards. Lt. Stirling could not have been ignorant of these facts when answering the Question.

(A 27.) Lieut. Stirling has stated in Answer 222 that he never advised Lt. Pilfold, to sell his Commission; and that he never volunteered him any advice. Again in Ans. 238 he speaks very doubtfully as to whether he ever advised him to apply for a Transfer into the 22nd Regt. and in Ans. 223 that he "considered Lt. Pilfold as competent as himself" to write a certain draft of a letter, and that he "expressed his astonishment to Lt. Pilfold at the time, that he should require him to draft such a letter".—Any thing that tends to prove his "bad memory" is essential to the Defence. It may naturally be inferred that had he expressed such Astonishment" he would have declined, even if requested, writing any more drafts; and that, if he scarcely advised Lt. Pilfold to apply for a transfer, and was quite indifferent about it, he would not go so far as to write out any draft on that subject. Will it then be credited, that he thereafter actually wrote out the draft of a Memorial to Lord Hill, praying for a transfer into the 22nd Regt. and that he also brought it to Lt. Pilfold, and advised him to copy and dispatch it?

It was so ill worded, that Lt. Pilfold could not copy it: but he availed himself of the advice, and wrote to Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The following is an exact copy of the paper brought by Lt. Stirling:—

"To the Right Hon'ble Lord Hill G. C. B. and G. C. H. &c. &c. General Commanding in Chief.

"The Humble Memorial of Lieut. Pilfold.

"As your Memorialist has had the misfortune to be tried by "a C. M. by his present Commanding Officer, and reduced to 6 "steps in his Regt. as also having received a reprimand, your "Memorialist's feelings will not allow of his remaining in his "present Regiment; under such circumstances your Memo"rialist has therefore sent an Application through his C. O. "to obtain leave of absence to England for the purpose of "effecting an exchange into some other Regt. and as your "Memorialist has heard that a Regt. is on the point of coming "to Bombay, to relieve the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt. "Should your Lordship take into consideration your Memo"rialist's length of Service, and appoint your Memorialist to "the augmentation of such Regt., your Memorialist will ever "pray, &c. &c."

(A28) Lt. P is said absolutely and positively to deny the correctness of the last sentence of this answer.

(A29) L. P. denies the correctness of this answer *in toto*.

(A30) Does this answer tally with the preceding one?

(A31) The sentence of this answer is totally irrelevant to the Question. There would appear a constant wish on the Trial, to slope irrelevant matter into the Answers. Lt. Stirling has stated in Answer 46 that he did not know what was to be done with Lt. Pilfold. Does this answer that he knew there were charges tally with that one? Lt. Stirling is not even certain that he did intercede with Major Brough, to stay a Court Martial. Compare this with Question 179 and Major Brough's answer, viz. "In what terms did Lt. Stirling address you, when requesting you to allow Lt. Pilfold to exchange from the Regt?"

A. "In very anxious terms, to save Lt. Pilfold from a Court Martial"—In Answer 257 Lt. Stirling is unable even to state the terms in which Lt. Pilfold "requested" his mediation.

(A32) Can Lieut. Stirling say that he was ignorant of what was known to the whole Regt. and Station?

(A33) *Vide* Ans. 79, wherein Lieut. Stirling states that Lieut. Pilfold was to receive fourteen months leave, but without mentioning any "exception" as to detention in Deesa, or clauses as to the steps he might choose to take; all he was liable to, being the Penalty. The present answer runs entirely into the views of the prosecutor; and is totally different from both the wording of the Pledge, and Lt. Stirling's own original account of the case in Answers 47, since the pledge stipulated for 14 months from date and since Lt. Pilfold was "entitled to 14 months leave," how could it be with the exception of the 3 months detention in Deesa, and which detention might at Major Brough's pleasure have amounted to treble that period? Since he was entitled to 14 months leave, how could it depend on the steps he might during that time take to leave the Regt. and more especially, on the *nature* of them? Lt. Stirling has latterly abstained from alluding to the "year to England and 2 months to Poona."

(A34) The 1st instance asserts that Lt. Pilfold made an "express declaration" and urgent solicitation." Does the answer bear out the assertion? Yet no stronger answer on the point has been adduced.

The Prosecutor and the Court having no Questions to put, the Evidence, Dr. Young retires.

N. B. The Acting Deputy Judge Advocate and "joint Prosecutor" seemed rather particular that the Questions put to Dr. Young should not be "leading" ones: forgetting that a leading Question can only be intended for collusion or ignorance.—One of the questions tendered, he denominated "putting the Answer into Dr. Young's mouth."

Major R. W. Brough is again examined on his former Oath.

Examined by the Court.

261. Q. You have stated that the letter and spirit of the Pledge were one. This being the case, be pleased to say why the fulfilment of it was not insisted on, the instant rejection of leave for Lt. Pilfold arrived at Deesa; and he ordered forthwith to apply for leave to sell out, instead of receiving three Months leave to Poona?

A. It was not insisted upon, because the period of the Pledge had not expired. [I wrote most urgently to obtain Horse Guards leave for Lt. Pilfold to England, to be saved the necessity of bringing him to Trial, in case of his not performing his Pledge.]

N. B. The Court is here closed; and on opening, Major Brough is informed that the latter part of his answer, beginning at the words "I wrote" (and here under parenthesis), must be expunged. The Court had, it appears prepared several questions, drawn up on a paper: but now the Court resolved on putting no more. Major Brough then reiterated his assurances to the Court, of how anxiously he had endeavoured to prevent Lt. Pilfold's breaking the Pledge. (He of course had forgotten just then that it had not expired by 7 Months when he framed these charges. (A 35)

Lt. Pilfold requests three days, to enable him to prepare his Address, which is acceded to; and the Court adjourns.

13TH DAY, MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Pilfold hands into Court a note to his Address signed "R. Frazer" which he states he received from Lieut. Frazer, the Adjutant of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt. It is admitted, read, marked No. 13 and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. The following is a Copy of the Note.

MY DEAR PILFOLD,

There is no Lieut. in our Regt. that I am aware of, who on any account would exchange into any Regt. in India. We sail about the end of the month in 2 Ships. Nothing but Rain here.

Your's truly,

(Signed) R. FRAZER.

8th August 1841.

(Address) LIEUT. PILFOLD,

Queen's Royals, Poona.

Lieut. Pilfold then hands into Court a written Address, which is read by the Acting Depy. Judge Advocate.

The Prosecutor requests two days to prepare a Reply; which is granted.

N. B. Major Brough then requested access to Lieut. Pilfold's Address, which was sanctioned. He then asked permission to carry it home, which was refused. He then asked permission to take a Copy of it in Court which was refused.

The Court is adjourned to Wednesday, 19th January 1842.

14TH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden &c. &c.

The Prosecutor hands into Court a written Reply which is, with permission, read by the Acting Depy. Judge Advocate.

The Trial is finished; and the Prisoner, Prosecutor and Witnesses are discharged from further attendance. (A 36.)

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has publicly announced his intention of proceeding to the Upper Provinces immediately, in the following paragraphs of a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary, circulated this morning.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 28th March, 1842.—The following Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the 28th of March 1842, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. II. OF 1842.

An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.

It. Whereas it is expedient that the Governor General should visit the North Western Provinces and other parts of India, unaccompanied by any Member of Council of India, it is enacted that during the absence of the Governor General from Calcutta, it shall be lawful for the Governor General alone to exercise all the powers which may be exercised by the Governor General in Council, except always the power of making Laws and Regulations.

II. And it is further enacted, that this Act shall commence from the day on which it shall be notified by an Order published in the Official Gazette, that the Governor General has quitted Calcutta for the purpose of so proceeding as aforesaid.

T H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

—*Hurkaru, March* 29.

We understand that it is Lord Ellenborough's intention to start, on the 7th or 8th proximo, by dawk. Mr. Maddock and Colonel Stuart accompany him, and Mr. Mansell is to follow on the 12th instant. —*Ibid.*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Much has already been said of Lord Ellenborough's determination to exercise a personal and strict surveilance over every department of public business, and to take nothing on trust. In order to effect this *end*, His Lordship must necessarily require a great deal of time, without which it would be impossible for a single individual to exercise any thing like a proper superintendance, over so vast a range of details as belong to the local government. To gain this object Lord Ellenborough has adopted a novel plan, eminently calculated to the economy of time. He has instructed the secretaries of some of the public departments, to draw up a kind of *precis*, embodying the various subjects of official correspondence. This abstract will as fully put his Lordship in possession of the information contained in the documents at large, as those documents themselves, and meanwhile save him the trouble and time of wading through them.—*Ibid, March* 30.

(A 35) Major Brough has, in Ans. 153 asserted thus: "There could be very little doubt of success through the prescribed channel" Is not that assertion contradicted by the non-success attendant on his writing "most urgently to obtain Horse Guards leave for Lieut. Pilfold." In thus writing, without Lieut. Pilfold's knowledge or concurrence, he must have assigned some reason for soliciting leave in the face of a Refusal. It could not be his "Approbation"; since he had already in January 1841, about the period he was receiving the Pledge and applying for leave, made a most unfavorable Confidential Report of Lieut. Pilfold, which had elicited the expression of Lord Hill's displeasure. Was it then "to save the necessity of a Court Martial?" The smallest allusion to such a subject, would render leave hopeless. Could it not occur to Major Brough that the "necessity" for a Court Martial, on which he has laid so much stress, could at once be removed by his tearing the Pledge? or by his again applying to Sir Jasper Nicolls?

(A 36) The Reply, after reviewing each Instance, concludes with the two following assertions. 1st. That Major Brough had made the most urgent efforts to obtain Horse Guards leave for Lieut. Pilfold, to prevent the necessity of bringing him to Trial, in the event of his breaking his Pledge. 2ndly. That the 5th and 6th Instances were framed in consequence of information received subsequent to the receipt of the Statement; viz. in Sept. 1841.

On these two assertions, it may be observed that the first one contradicts Major Brough's Answer to Question 153, wherein he says "There could be very little doubt of success through the prescribed Channel," meaning, of course, himself. Also that allusion to a Pledge, and a Court Martial, must have ensured non-success. Further that it was for the Court to decide whether non-retirement, under existing circumstances, amounted to a breach of the Pledge and thus "necessitated" a Trial.

On the latter assertion, respecting the 6th Instance, it may be noticed, that it virtually upsets the argument which the Prosecutor has tried to maintain; viz. that Lieut. Pilfold had used an expression which Lieut. Stirling had, *at the time*, "considered it necessary to report." Vide Question 82.

* We shall publish this document on a future occasion. ED. B. C.

Crim Con.—There is likely soon to be some interesting work for the gentlemen of the long robe, a case of *Crim. Con.* having just transpired. The parties on either side are two officers of a certain regiment, an officer belonging to which was not very long since hauled over the coals for a similar reason. We understand that the matter has already been entrusted to the hands of attorneys.—*Ibid.*

The Punjab.—We yesterday received two Persian letters from our Lahore correspondent, translations of which we append :—

March 3.—"The Maharajah, early this morning, assembled his durbar at the Ram-bagh, and then sent Sirdar Lehnah Sing and Khullifa Nooroodeen to Sirdar Hurree Sing's garden, to escort Mr. Clarke to the durbar. Mr. Clarke and four other gentlemen, clothed in blue raiment, mounted the sirkar's elephants and started for the durbar. When they arrived at the gate of the Ram-bagh, a salute of eleven guns was fired, and when the gentlemen came close to the Maharajah's barradurree, Sirdar Ittur Sing and Gormuck Sing stepped forward, and assisted them to alight from the elephants. When they had alighted the Maharajah advanced two or three steps from his throne, and seizing Mr. Clarke by both hands shook them heartily : he next passed his arms under Mr. Clarke's and *gave him a warm embrace, and then led him* towards the throne and seated him on a chair. Two other gentlemen were also accommodated with chairs, but the other two were seated on the carpet near the throne. The sahibs then all took off their hats, and, as it befitted them to do, even so did they, bow their heads and pay their respects to the Maharajah. Mr. Clarke then took a bag, containing one thousand and one hundred rupees, and after elevating it over the Maharajah's head, laid it at his feet. He next, with a grave aspect, and in a melancholy tone, began to say—' Maharajahs Runjeet Sing, and Kurruck Sing, and Cooer Now Nehal Sing, they were very excellent Princes, and great warriors, and just rulers, and great friends of the Company Bahadoor. Alas! that they should have died !' And Maharajah Shere Sing rejoined and said—' Macnaghten Sahib, Bahadoor, he was a great man and a very learned Englishman, and a great warrior and a just man. It was through his valor and wisdom that the conquest of Cabul was effected, and I much grieve, that so good and so wise a gentleman should have been barbarously murdered, by a set of bad-castes.' Hereupon Mr. Clarke arose and laid thirty-five pieces of parchas, or tubund-cloth, before the Maharajah. The Maharajah presented two hundred and fifty rupees to the men who brought the cloth. The said the Maharajah ' If God wills it, even as I wish and as you wish so will it be, with respect to the settlement of Affghanistan ; therefore let your heart hope!, Mr. Clarke made reply—' If the Maharajah will but that his troops and the English troops unite and invade Affghanistan, what is the retaking of Cabul, and Candahar, and Guznee, but a trifle—a thing to laugh about.' The Maharajah and Faqueer Azzeezoddeen rejoined—' It is even as you say.' The Maharajah then alluded to the earthquake experienced at Peshawur, and Mr. Clarke took occasion to say, ' that his heart had expanded with joy at Cooer Pertab Sing having suffered no injury from it.' The sahibs then took their departure under a salute of eleven guns.

"After Mr. Clarke had departed, Raie Kissen Chund, Vakeel, addressed the Maharajah and said, that one British regiment, a number of guns, and plenty of ammunition and stores, were ready at Ferozepore, to be taken to Peshawur, and that Mr. Clarke had solicited the appointment of some person by his Majesty, to escort them through his territories. The Maharajah appointed Colonel Chate Sing to perform this duty.

March 4.—This morning the Maharajah sent Sirdar Urjun Sing, Sirdar Hurree Sing's son, and Faqueer Azzeezoddeen to request Mr. Clarke to favor him with a visit. Mr. Clarke and seven other gentlemen complied with the request. After they had been seated in the presence Mr. Clarke presented, on account of the Company Bahadoor, the following :—Four horses in silver and gold trappings,—four embroidered cloaks,—one jewelled surpachie,—one jewelled crescent,—one pearl necklace,—one diamond armlet,—one jewelled tulwar,—one jewelled dagger,—one shawl,—seven shawl turbands.—two embroided handkerchiefs,—eight pieces of muslin,—two Benares doputtahs,—one piece of khassa,—two pieces of kinkobs. After the gifts had been presented, Faqueer Azzeezoddeen said, on behalf of the Maharajah, 'May the garden of friendship, that has been cultivated by the British and Lahore Governments for the last thirty years, continue to flourish and exist for ever.' Mr. Clarke said, 'so be it.' He then took his departure and went home, and the Maharajah gave five hundred rupees to the bearers of the presents. The Maharajah then asked Raie Kissen Chund and Faqueer Azzeezoddeen, how Mr. Clarke wished the British and Sheik troops to proceed into Affghanistan. They said that he wished the British troops to go on first, driving the Affghans before them, and that the Sheiks were to follow, to garrison the places taken by the English. This arrangement pleased the Maharajah very much.—*Hurkaru, March* 31.

State of Oude—A Lucknow letter of the 26th ultimo, gives us the annexed account of the state of affairs in Oude.

"It is not known whether Colonel Low hears from the banqueting rooms of the residency, the roaring of artillery caused by the exactions of the aumils and chuckladars, and on the other hand the utter inability of the ryots to pay ; but this is true, that for the last few days there has been one continued peal of artillery heard from almost every direction. For anarchy and confusion to exist in the remote parts of the country is not so surprising, as immediately in the vicinity of the capital. This ought to convince Col. Low that the present distracted state of the kingdon has been unequalled for these many years. Not a day passes but what the deputy sends a *dour* from Lucknow, in some direction or another, (in excess of the internal Cashmerian *dours* mentioned in the *Igra Ukhbar* of the 17th instant) against the ryots, who are already oppressed, ground down, and groaning under the tyrannic lash of the king's collectors of revenue.

"Byswarra is again one scene of bloodshed and confusion. Banee Mahdo (whose zemendaries of Juggutpore Sunkerpore were forcibly taken and given by the chuckladar, Fukeer Mahomed Khan, to Rugnauth Sing the thalookdar of Hadjeepore,) is laying the whole of the district of Byswarra waste, and has lately plundered and burnt a number of villages belonging to Rugnauth Sing, besides having carried off men, women and children from his own villages that have been transferred.

"The Summa Pahar chief, Bussunt Sing, swears he will not pay the Aumil this year more than 8 annas in the rupee, on account of last year's oppression, when his country was quite ruined, and the cultivators had fled. Preparations are, therefore, making on a vast scale in the aumil's camp, for a few days, and as usually is the case, will betake himself to the jungles and nullahs, from whence he, with the other zemendars already there, unite in ravaging the country.

"Furreed-ood-deen Ahmed, the aumil of Bangor, having demanded eight annas in the rupee above the real jumma from the freebooting zemindars of Bangor, the latter collected in force and defeated the king's troops commanded by the above mentioned aumil, and brought away four of the King of Oude's guns, which were deserted by His Majesty's troops in their hasty flight. Furreed-ood-deen lost from 150 to nearly 200 men in killed and wounded, and the dacoits only a few.

"The Rajah of Naudpara, who was, with the sanction of the Deputy Kherfoo Dowla, driven from his house and lands by Rajah Dursun Sing (commonly called the Zalin Mashoor) and who had fled to the Nepal Hills, has got together his numerous followers again, and intends to desolate the whole of the country under Dursun Sing's controul.

"Though last yet not least an affair happened a few days ago only 8 or 10 miles from Lucknow. The taseeldar of Dhava had got some of his forces ready to seize the zemindar of Serrinjan, and as he was proceeding the relations and brothers of the above zemindar, hearing this, way-laid the taseeldar half way, when a bloody conflict ensued, and many were killed on both sides, and the affray ended by the capture of the taseeldar, who was immediately carried off to the jungles, where he continues."—*Ibid, April* 1.

Failure.—We are sorry to announce the failure of Gilmore and Co. of this city consequent upon advices by the Overland Mail.—*Englishman, March.* 31.

We understand that Lord Ellenborough has resolved on reducing the number of the Sudder Judges, and whether this be true or not we feel certain that if the court in question were judiciously reformed, half the present number could perform all the business, and a *great* saving be effected into the bargain. —*Ibid, April* 1.

The firm of whose failure we spoke yesterday, is that of Gilmore and Co., in connection with the house of Hunter, Gouger and Co., of London. Absence from our station prevented our knowing that the partners had applied for the protection of the Insolvent Court, or we should have made no mystery about the announcement. We regret the failure much as all must do who have been in any way acquainted with Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, and Mr. Smith. The Native bankrupts of which we spoke yesterday are, we believe, Bengalee Shopkeepers—*Ibid.*

Peshawur.—We have letters, of the 14th ultimo, from Peshawur, which state, that a plot had been discovered in camp for the assassination of Captain Mackeson, political agent by Akbar Khan. Captain M. has moved, in consequence, into camp, and has an extra guard placed over his tent. The men who took the money to Jullalabad, had returned, and produced Sir R. Sale's receipt for it. Let ers had been received from Cabool to the 5th ultimo. All were at loggerheads there, but Shah Shoojah had a considerable party still, but no one seemed able to fathom his designs. It is said to be quite true, that an offer had come from him to restore the hostages if we promised not to return to Cabool, but at the shme time a letter was received through another channel, warning the authorities not to mind his offers, for that he was *obliged* to make them. We shall have something more to say of Ukhbar Khan, on Monday, in reference to the Envoy's murder, which will we fear, give much pain in Bare Street.—Ibid, April 2.

MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death at Ellore, on the 26th ultimo, of Captain J. S Sherman, of the 13th N. I. This casualty gives promotion to Lieutenant (Brevet Captain J. F. Leslie, and Ensign E. B. Marsack. —Herald, April 2.

Civil Hospitals in the Mofussil.—It is notified, we observe in the Fort St. George Gazette of yesterday, that Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries are to be established at several large stations in the interior. The towns named, are Trichinopoly, Madura, Masulipatam, Nellore, Bellary and Cuddapah. These institutions have been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, and will doubtless be the means of alleviating a vast amount of suffering, hitherto comparatively neglected and unprovided for.—Spectator, April 2.

Coringa.—We have on former occasions had to notice the maritime skill and enterprize evinced at Coringa ; several very creditable coasting vessels of fair burden having been launched from the yards of this port within the last few years. A new barque the Intrepid, lately built at Coringa by Captain R. Towle, her present commander, and bound for Pondicherry calling at Madras, is we learn daily expected here ; she is between 200 and 300 tons burden, and described as a very creditable well-built vessel, well adopted for trading along the coast or even to the Eastward. Lamentably inferior as we are on this side to the Western coast, both in harbours and maritime enterprize, it affords us pleasure to record the progress of shipbuilding at Coringa ; and we trust the vessels thus built as it were at our doors, and affording a source of wealth and employment to our native population, will meet with due encouragement both from Government and individuals.—Ibid.

The transport *Swallow*, Captain Macallister, arrived from Moulmein, which she left on the 12th instant, on Thursday, bringing the first detachment of the 31st Regiment N. I. This detachment is between 200 and 300 strong and commanded by Captain Gordon ; they encamped on landing, on the Esplanade north of the Fort, where they at present remain.—Ibid.

Stores for China.—We are glad to find that the preparations both at this Port and at Calcutta, evince the intention of Government to push on the China Expedition to a crisis in the ensuing campaign ; while the liberal scale on which all the arrangements are carried on, indicate that the comfort of the Troops is receiving that marked attention and regard which the nature of Foreign service requires, and which will ensure the cheerful and willing embarkation of the Sepoy to whatever shores he may be ordered. Notwithstanding the extensive shipments made here within the last month, there yet remains a large quantity of stores for embarkation ; about 250 tons we believe, and time is of course an object. It is probable indeed that another vessel may yet be required to be taken up for this especial purpose, and we believe it not unlikely that the *Swallow* may be selected. Ibid.

BURMAH.

The *Maulmein Chronicle*, to the 23d ultimo was received last evening. The following are extracts :—

An unusual number of Shan traders have made their appearance in Maulmain this year, bringing numerous ponies and a large assortment of silks and lacquered boxes. The great majority of these traders are from the districts of Enelay and Monay, N.W. of these Provinces, while some are from Kyaingtoun to the northward of Zimmay. The market of Maulmain has evidently irresistible attractions for these people, for they are said to have found their way to our territories, through entirely new routes, thereby evading the prohibitions and impediments to the invisiting us. We again hear of the strong desire manifested by the Chinese, who trade overland to Zimmay, to extend their journey to Maulmain, but that they are prevented from doing so by the Governor of that place. How far their non arrival here may be attributed to that cause we do not know, but we think the removal of any impediment that may exist is well worth an effort on the part of Government

—H. M. Ship *Calliope*, Capt. Kuper, anchored off Amherst on Saturday evening last, and after sending ashore the Mail from Calcutta proceeded on her destination for China. The latest papers brought down by the Steamer of the 6th, and letters have been received, we hear, dated a day later, in one of which it is stated that the late Governor General had embarked for England on the previous day. The *Calliope* appears to have brought down orders for the 14th Regiment M. N. I. to prepare for service in China, and intelligence that Transports were preparing to convey them to that quarter, as also the Rifle Company to Pinang. We congratulate this gallant Regiment on the prospect opening to them of earning additional honors and distinction, and hope ere the year closes to hear of their having planted their colours on the walls of Pekin; but their withdrawal will very seriously reduce the force stationed here, as we are on the point of losing the Queen's 50th the 51st T. L. I. and the detachment of Bengal Artillery. Such reduction seems to us very like throwing wilful temptation to our neighbours, but we doubt not, a wary eye will be kept on their proceedings, and measures be adopted for ensuring every assistance should they venture to avail themselves of the apparent opportunity afforded them of doing us mischief. We are no alarmists on this occasion, for we consider it highly improbable that, under any circumstances, the King of Ava will venture to quit his capital again during the rainy season, but after that period we certainly expect to hear of his coming down the country again with a large army ; indeed such has been announced as being his intention. As to his coming down, on hostile thoughts intent' each person may form his opinion, but whether he harbours such thoughts or not it will not be very wise to allow of suce a near approach on his part without being prepared here for all contingencies, We take it for granted that through several Regiments are now about to be taken away, they will be replaced by others should the King play the same game this as he did the last year.

—The transport *Framjee Cowasjee*, sent down from Calcutta for the purpose of conveying the remaining wing of H. M. 50th Regiment got aground on a sand bank below the flats on Wednesday last from which she was only got off on Friday night after great labour and exertions on the part of her own and the Officers and crew of H. C. Steamer Proserpine. We have not heard the amount of damage sustained by the vessel, or whether her departure for Calcutta will be delayed in consequence of any repairs being required. Should such delay be found necessary we hope that every exertion will be made to shorten it as the officers and men of the Regiment have long been in a state of preparation for immediate embarkation, and consequently are suffering under much discomfort and inconvenience. We understand that a Court of Enquiry was held on Monday last on Board H. M. S. Britomart to enquire into the cause of the Transport grounding.

Since writing the above, we learn that the transport Framjee Cowasjee has been surveyed and declared in every respect fit for receiving troops and conveying them to their destination. The remainder of H. M 50th will, consequantly, embark on board of that vessel in the course of a day or two. We understand it was intended that the detachment of Bengal Artillery should also be embarked on board this transport, but it has been declared there is no room for them ; in consequence of which we hear that some vessels will be taken up here for the purpose.—Englis. man, April 2.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers to the 18th of January, reached us yesterday ; but they contain nothing of interest to our readers in general, except the following shipping lists :—

Arrived in Table Bay.—Jan. 4, *Duchess of Argyll*, British ship, 667 tons, D. Levington, from Bombay Oct. 17, to Liverpool, ' argo sundries.—Passengers, Dr. Almoad and 2 children. Put in for water.

6. *Repulse*, British ship, 1,400 tons, L. Reade, from Bombay Nov. 6, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Major F. D. Daly ; Captain E. Scott ; Lieut R. D Campbell; Cornet M. Kirwan ; Adj. T. Lloyd ; Assist. Surgeon J. S. Graves ; 257 Rank and File H. M. 4th Regiment (Queen's own) Light Dragoons ; 14 women, and 26 children. Put in for refreshments.

—*Mary*, British ship, 705 tons, J. Kemp, from Bombay Nov. 12, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Captain J. Harrison ; Lieuts. W. W. Humbley, and W. A. Hyder ; Cornet W. K. Fraser ; 177 Rank and File ; 9 women, and 18 children, H M. 4th (Queen's own) Light Dragoons.—Put in for refreshments.

Vessels in Table Bay.—*British Ships*—Adams, Repulse, and George the Fourth.

Barks—Lititia, Champion, Fleetwood. City of Derry, Rookery, Janet Izat, Lord Keane, Helen, Agnes, Duke of Kent and London.—*Harkaru, March* 29.

Spirit of the European Press.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The Duke of Wellington's memorable remark, that England could engage in no "little war," has received a fearful illustration in the result of the peddling warfare in the North-western provinces of India. Sir William Macnaghten, the Envoy at the Court of Cabul, had just written to Bombay to say that all was tranquil, when, on the very next day, the 2d of November, there was a general rising against the British : several officers were slaughtered, in the presence of the monarch whose continhance on the throne they were posted to maintain ; and the British forces, divided and unprepared, were kept hard at work for seventeen days in resisting the insurrection, without making head against it. Probably the worst is not yet known ; for the communication with the insurgent district had been cut off. While the capital was thus in process of being wrested from the British, the outposts were every where attacked ; many were forced ; and in some the British were massacred, or only escaped by a hard fought flight. Of course England is not to be repulsed by a few barbarian tribes of Indian highlanders ; but they do not know that she did not put forth all her strength in the "little war" ; and, emboldened by success, and in turn exasperated by the retaliation which they will draw upon themselves, the hardy mountaineers may yet put England to the cost of a great war to repair the errors of the little one...—*Colonial Gazette.*

Few of our readers will have forgotten the Duke of Wellington's solemn and earnest prediction of the consequence that would result from the much-vaunted policy of Lord Melbourne's Ministry in Central Asia. He foretold the successes of which so loud a boast has been made, but he also foretold the catastrophe to which those successes would inevitably lead. Has he proved a false prophet? The advices brought by the Overland Mail, which reached town on Monday last, will answer for us. They record a series of disasters to British arms, to which nothing but the most infatuated folly, on the part of the Indian authorities, could have conducted. Whilst Lord Auckland was felicitating himself on the tranquilising effects of his policy, the whole of Affghanistan has risen upon its invaders. After abandoning a safe frontier of from thirty to forty miles in extent, for a perilous one of seven hundred, and placing an almost impassable desert between the British troops and their resources, the political *employés* of the Government appear to have been unwilling to await with patience the natural consequences of their folly. They must needs precipitate the catastrophe by an act of the foulest treachery and barbarity. We allude to the conduct of Lieutenant Lynch, who, because the native garrison of a small fort occupied by his allies mistook his frantic demonstrations so far as to regard him as an enemy, and consequently refused, in the first instance, to admit him, blew open the gates and slaughtered the garrison without mercy. Whether the perpetrator of this atrocity has or has not been punished, we are unable to say, but it seems perfectly clear that it was the primary cause of the insurrection. Nothing, however, but the most culpable negligence on the part of the Indian authorities, can account for their utter absence of preparation for such a contingency. That a vast insurrection should have been in progress for months, that a correspondence should have been carried on with chiefs of tribes throughout the whole of Affghanistan, without the knowledge of the Indian Government, would seem impossible, if we could not make due allowances for the imbecility which has characterised all its recent movements. Hazardous as is our position in Affghanistan, we cannot now retrace our steps. As is well said by our intelligent contemporary, the *Indian News*, "the door of return is shut," and *we must nail our colours to the mast!*

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We have now abundant proof that two of the many little wars into which the Whig Government contrived to plunge Great Britain, have turned out to be two great wars, carried on at an immense distance from her resources, against enemies whose numbers must eventually compensate for their want of skill and discipline. We should be glad to believe that these would be the only legacies which the Whigs had bequeathed to their successors ; but their truckling and indecisive policy in regard to America, leads to the inference that, without skilful and bold diplomacy, Sir Robert Peel may find that no fewer than three great wars have been bequeathed to him. We have given the official despatches from India and China in full ; others were published in last night's *Gazette*, of the state of affairs in Affghanistan, but they are mere echoes of those contained in the Indian papers.—*London U. S. Gazette.*

We have heard, on what we consider good authority, that a reinforcement of 5,000 troops is to embark for India, with the least possible delay. We hope the report is well-founded, for it seems perfectly clear to all experienced soldiers that even three times that number would not be more than the necessity of the case appears to call for.—*Ibid.*

We should think little of this outbreak at the capital of Affghanistan if it stood alone, or had been somewhat differently managed. Barbarous tribes, when held in subjection by civilized men, are liable at any moment to fits of phrenzy, which hurry them into desperate acts, and then pass away, so soon as their own blood has been shed freely and that of their conquerors in moderation. In the present instance, however, the people of Cabul appear neither to have obeyed a momentary impulse, nor to have acted without being perfectly aware that there were other masses ready to co-operate with them. The statements put forth, as well from private as from public sources, represent them as having arranged their plan of operations with consummate skill and secresy. General Sale is permitted to quit the capital at the head of a strong division. Other detachments are known to be on the march from point to point among the mountains ; and then, and not till then, at a moment when everything is supposed to be peaceable, the entire male population of a large town suddently rise in arms, massacre the representative of the East India Company at the door of the King's place and fall upon some thousands of the best troops in the world with desperate resolution. Meanwhile the whole district far and wide is in a blaze. "From mountain glen and islet lone" bands of warriors pour forth, and the force, which almost without striking a blow, had overrun the country but a short time previously, is harassed, broken up, and compelled to fight at a disadvantage, and every where on the defensive.

When the proposal to carry an army through the passes was first mooted, we, in *Bull*, protested against it. We stated that the troops might make good their march ; but that the fact of being permitted to penetrate through the defiles offered no security that they would be able to return. The march, however, went on ; and being prosperous, it constituted one of those great measures to which, towards the close of their political career, the Whigs used to refer as testifying alike to their courage and their sagacity. It was in all its parts worthy of the men who planned and carried it into execution. Well, too, were they warned, by the high est living authority, of the rashness of their Scheme ; clearly, and as if by the voice of inspiration, were its consequence foretold to them. But a groundless jealousy of Russian intrigue, mixed up, perhaps, with some ambitious longings after distinction on the part of Lord Auckland, prevailed against the advice of the Duke of Wellington—and now, behold the result. We do not say that the followers of the modern Alexander must all of necessity perish. We hope for better things. We trust that scattered as it is, the British army will be able to defend itself until the reinforcements now on the march from the regal provinces arrive. But what a state of things is this, and where is it to end?

The deed, however, is done, and there is but a choice of difficulties. Either we must submit to the humiliation of reconciling ourselves to the Sovereign whom our arms dethroned, and setting aside our own worthless usurper, restore him to the place of his ancestors ; or else we must throw upon Affghanistan the whole weight of our Indian empire, and at every expense of blood and treasure, reduce it to obedience. We may adopt the latter course, certainly—perhaps we will ; but what then? Each step which we take in advance only brings us nearer to the point where, either directly or indirectly, our Eastern empire is destined to arrive—into collision with the strength of Russia. Meanwhile, who will answer for the effect to be produced upon the minds of the many native Powers, which are at this moment looking upon us with an unfriendly eye? Is it quite certain that they will not catch the infection? Will the Nepaulese remain quiet?—will the Burmese?—will the many chiefs within the compass of our own territories, whose allegiance—the offspring of fear, not love—is never in the hour of difficulty to be depended upon? We own that our grief for the irreparable losses sustained, especially in the slaughter of poor Burnes—whose last visit to England is yet fresh in our memory—cannot allay in any degree the indignation which we feel, when we recollect to whom it is that England owes this fresh disaster ; for let not our readers venture to hope, that the mischief will be confined within the limits of Asia. See how the French are rejoicing over the catastrophe ; observe how they prognosticate the break up—as they are pleased to term it—of our Indian army. And Jonathan, too—will not he be strengthened in his resolution of bringing to a crisis the matters at issue between England and his slave-owners. *John Bull*

It gives us great pleasure, under such circumstances to be able to announce that plans for considerably increasing the army are at this moment under the consideration of Government. Nobody who considers the state of our foreign relations will hesitate to approve of the proceeding. We cannot go on—our Chinese and Indian wars being upon our hands—with such an army as is at present disposable ; and with the prospect, not very distant, of other and perhaps more formidable enemies to deal with, it would be madness to hesitate. The corps of Artillery and Engineers must be largely increased ; and if we raise the depôts of the several regiments of the line to six companies instead of four, we shall have two handy battalions in each corps, instead of one battalion and a mere skeleton. We would, moreover, venture to suggest that the strength of each company be fixed at not less than one hundred rank and file, and that an additional Lieutenant,-Colonel be assigned to each regiment. You would then, at a comparatively trifling expence, add to the effective strength of your infantry about twenty thousand men, of whom one-half at least are more than needed in India. We shall be curious to see whether the Whigs offer any objection to these measures. Having saddled two expensive wars upon us, and laid the ground-work of one or two more, it will indeed be edifying to find them refuse the supplies that are necessary to maintain the *country's* right and honour.—*Ibid.*

The embarassment of England in the East is this—that whatever position it once takes up, it never can abandon. Our power there depends so much upon opinion, that if we once retreat—if we once shew ourselves to be vulnerable—once demonstrate that we are conquerable, by any combination of the inhabitants against us, we are lost. England may seek, by an abandonment of its claims, to conciliate its foes, in all portions of the world ; but the East. *There* it is bound to hold, what it has once grasped—no matter how insignificant, or how worthless may be its possession ; for if it does not do so ; it will soon be compelled to yield all. Russia, will through its agents soon become the assailant, and at length regarded as the friend of the Indians, be received by them, as their protector, and finally make its way to Calcutta.

It would be a vain, and useless task to endeavour to conceal from the public, the fact, which may be easily gleaned from the recent despatches—namely, that this proves that our power in the East has received a most lamentable shock. To recover from that shock, there is required the greatest energy, the greatest exertions—the most lavish expenditure of gold—the most unbounded supply of men. If we are beaten out of Cabul, then the time is not far distant, when the merchants in Bengal, may think seriously of returning to England ; when the Directors of the East India Company will have nought left to them, as the monument of their former greatness, victories, and glory, than their house in Leadenhall-street. *Bell,s New Weekly Messenger.*

It is clear enough that Afghanistan is untenable, and that, even if it could be maintained, it is not worth the lives, treasure, and character which it would cost to hold it. Our natural frontier is bounded in India by that territory, which, from its fertility and the industrious and peaceable habits of its population, will pay for occupation, and which, from its level surface, can be easily traversed by disciplined armies and their trains of artillery.

The Indus is the distinct line of demarcation in this direction, and all beyond it is palpably worthless, unless, when the mountains of the north west, and the sandy deserts of the west, would prove an useful barrier. Even then they would be useful, not in our hands, but in those of the warlike barbarians whose ancestors harassed Alexander and Jengis, and Timour, as they themselves have harassed us, and as they and their descendants will equally harass any future invader.

There is nothing for us, then, but to retire behind the Indus, and sooner we do so, saving the honour, of our arms, the better. No doubt we cannot do this altogether unscathed in reputation ; but as there is ten times more danger in staying than in coming away, we have no safe recourse but to retire as we best can.—*Examiner.*

"The progress of our arms" in India has received a severe check : arms which have conquered the whole of that vast peninsula, which have crushed a Napoleon, and withstood all Europe, have been baffled by hords of nameless barbarians in the North-west provinces of India. A "little war," which should not attract much notice in the Estimates, was carried on there : we had a creature to our use, whom we set up on the throne to rule for us, he paying us by bestowing on British officers the order of the Dooranee empire : tribe after tribe was conquered, if at much expense of life on our side occasionally : Sir William Macnaghten was perfectly satisfied with the aspect of affairs and the position of British ascendancy ; when lo, one November morning, Cabul rises against us ; seventeen days elapse without our troops being able to make head upon the insurgents ; and in all parts the British are dislodged from their outposts, massacred, besieged, or driven away. England might have let Cabul alone in the first instance ; or might have converted its ablest and most influential rulers to be her own instruments, without intermeddling in their internal affairs. Now, we have been repulsed ; and our "national honour" is *effectually pledged to quash Cabul*, first exhilarated by success and presently to be exasperated by retaliation. The sequel of the "little war" will probably be one under which the Estimates will groan. *Spectator.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 4th, 1842.

In reference to our advices of the 4th ultimo, our markets during last month, with but few exceptions, have not been relieved of their previous dulness, but as the intended alterations in the Tariff are likely to be proposed very shortly, we may with confidence look forward to a more lively trade, assisted by the usual increase of demand at the opening of the shipping season, and the greater abundance of money since the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England.

COTTON.—No improvement having taken place in Manchester in the demand for goods and yarns, but the prices having rather receded, the *Liverpool* market has remained dull and depressed during last month, the sales having hardly been equal to the average consumption, but since the beginning of this month a better enquiry has taken place, partly for export and partly for speculation, chiefly in *Surat*, the sales during the last five days summing up to upwards of 25,000 Bales. *Here*, the transactions were but trifling previous to the public sales on the 24th ultimo, in which 7440 Bales *Surat* and 5336 Bales *Madras* were offered. In and after the sales the whole, with the exception of about 1300 Bales Madras, found buyers for the *Surats* from last sales' prices to ¼d decline, for *Madras* ½d lower. The *Surats* fetched chiefly from 3¾d to 3¾d for middling, with some ordinary at 3d to 3¼d, and fair to fully fair 3¾d to 3¾d. *Madras* Tinnevelly fair to fully fair 4d to 4¼. Northern 3¼d, Western 3¾d.

The last accounts from the United States, estimate the crop now as not likely to reach 1,800,000 Bales, but our heavy Stocks make any important improvement in the article improbable. For East India sorts, and particular for Surats, a better feeling is gaining ground, and it is certainly a feature worthy to be remarked, that notwithstanding the dulness of the Liverpool market, of 42,000 Bales which were offered here in the two last sales of 20th January and 24th ultimo, upwards of 36,000 Bales met with buyers at tolerably firm prices. The quantity taken from Liverpool of East India for home consumption since the 1st January, exceeds that of last year in the same period by about 6000 Bales.

Our Stocks in London consist of 80,930 Bales East India, against 45,240 Bales last year.

INDIGO has been quite neglected since the January sales, and the increased estimates of the present crop have tended to check purchases beyond the most immediate wants. The next sales are fixed for the 12th proximo, and likely to comprise, about 7000 Chests. The deliveries in February shew a considerable increase over the corresponding ones last year, having amounted to 1211 Chests for export, and 668 Chests for home use, together 1879 Chests, against 809 Chests and 527 Chests together 1336 Chests. The Stock remaining on 1st instant, was 14,626 Chests, against 13,986 Chests on the 1st March, 1841. The value of the article lower than it has been for many years past, and lower than the reduced stocks and the increase in the consumption would appear to warrant.

SUGAR.—A considerable depression has been experienced in the Sugar market, and prices for Mauritius and Bengal must be quoted fully 3s lower. The total sales during the month, comprise 33,000 Bags Mauritius, and 12,000 Bags Bengal ; the last quotations being for *Mauritius*, fine brown 60s up to 65s 6d for fine yellow, and for *Bengal* 65s for low to 68s 6d for good white, brown to yellow 48s to 63s The Stocks are heavy, 67,000 Bags Mauritius, 133,000 Bags Bengal, against 51,000 Bags and 40,000 Bags on the 1st March, 1841.

COFFEE.—In the uncertainty what alterations will be proposed in the duties of the different sorts, Importers as well as buyers have been acting on the reserve, however in the sales during February of *Ceylon*, in which about 3500 Bags were offered, the former rates have been maintained, good ord. 70s up to 72s to 72s 6d for good. *Mocha* have met with a steady demand, and the last sale of 250 Bales on the 25th ultimo, fetched extreme prices : inferior garbled 86s 6d to 91s 6d, good 109s 6d to 115s 6d, with a few bales fine from 132s to 140s. The stock of Coffees imported by the Cape continues heavy, and operates against any improvement in the value. We had on the 1st inst 206,000 bags of the latter, 24,300 bags Ceylon and 4170 bales Mocha, against 207,000 bags, 27,500 bags and 2,200 bales last year.

RICE—has rather given way in price, but not sufficient to alter our quotations. Our stock is 147,000 B. against 134.000 B.

SALTPETRE.—Though 10,000 bags have been offered by public sale, besides 5,000 bags on the 1st instant, the value has improved about 6d in the lower descriptions, 19 to 6 per hd. refraction having fetched 26s 6d to 27s ; the finer descriptions, however, on account of their proportionate abundance, have remained unaltered—5½ to 3 per hd. refraction 27s 6d to 28s. The market closed very firmly. Present stock 3326 tons against 3534 tons in 1841.

DRUGS.—Gum Arabic. The better qualities of this Gum have decidedly improved, and at public sale on the 10th ultimo an advance was established of fully 5s to 7s per Cwt. with considerable competition. No doubt, the Trade, considering the very moderate prices at which all description of Arabic have been selling for some months past, have taken the opportunity of increasing their stock of the useful clean sorts ; hardly any other reason can be assigned for the present rise, our stocks continuing heavy, and the imports as alluded to in our last, having far exceeded the usual proportion as compared with those of other Gums. Inferior qualities, and particularly siftings are still neglected.—Gum Animi. At the above mentioned public sale, Animi again advanced, and this advance took place on the good middling kinds in a more marked manner, than has hitherto been the case, the "washed small" having chiefly been the object of competition. Both shippers and the Home Consumers are still in want, and the supply appears to be altogether unequa to the demand.—Gum Olibanum likewise, participates in the improvement before mentioned, and the parcels which have been offering both at public sale and in private, have been taken with much spirit. It is, however, a matter of regret that so large a proportion of the imports arrives in a blocked state, entailing, almost a dead loss on the shipper, and therefore every possible precaution should be taken on your side to remedy this evil.—Dragons' Blood in the lump or block is much wanted. At the last public sale, a few chests of this description, tolerably clean and free from seeds, brought from £5 10s to £6 per cwt ; much above its real value.—Camphire. There is not much doing in this article. A parcel was brought forward to public sale and brought in, but has since been sold at £20, the price offered for it and refused previously.

SHELLS.—Mother o'Pearl. The Bombay sorts are improving, and the late arrivals have brought but a very limited supply. Tortoiseshells are in good demand.—The bulk of Cola Shells lately imported have been all of the inferior description, with which our market is completely glutted. Large variegated of the size of the first would bring £5 per Cwt.—Of Cowries a few small parcels have arrived from Bombay, but none from Calcutta.

SILK.—In our last we announced public sales for the 16th ult. During the intervening fortnight a very limited business was done, but at the sale when 1,730 bales Bengal, 880 bales China and 130 bales Cantoa Silk were offered, nearly all the Bengal Silk was taken on the average at about previous market prices. For the China Silk there were scarcely any biddings, but since about 500 bales have been sold. The deliveries in February, amount to 533 bales Bengal, 266 bales China, and 54 bales Persian ; the present stock is, Bengal, sold 3,623 bales, unsold 2,150 bales ; China sold 1353 bales, unsold 809 bales ; Persian 487 bales.

TEA.—In consequence of the advices received by the last Over-land Mail, and a subsequent Steamer from Calcutta, prices of Company's Congous have advanced 1d per lb viz. from 1s 10½d to 1s 11½ per lb., and the market altogether has assumed a very firm tone, with an active business doing. Only two public sales—on the 24th ulto. and 1st instant—were held since our last, comprising about 45,000 packages, of which about 23,000 packages have been disposed of the former sale keeping up previous rates, and the latter establishing an advance of ½d on Congous and 1d on Pouchong, but without improvement in Twankays. A few fine Congous, ex "Charles Kerr," fetched as much as 3s per lb.

	E. I. Company's Bills at 30 Days Sight.	Private Bills at 6 months, Date.
EXCHANGES.—On Calcutta	1s 11d	1s 10½ per C. Rs.
Bombay	1s 11½d	1s 11d "
Madras	1s 11½d	1s 11d "

FUNDS.—British 3 per cent Consols 89½ at ½. Ditto for Account 89½ at ½.—India Stock 243 at 245.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1842.

THE GOORKA REGIMENT AT CHAREKAR.

It is with a melancholy pleasure that we publish the following statement of one of the Goorka sepoys belonging to the Regiment which was cut up in Kohistan, soon after the outbreak of the insurrection. We believe it is the first authentic and detailed narrative of that event which has been obtained, and of which the only known survivors are Major Pottinger, Lt. Haughton, and the Doctor, in addition to the narrator. The persual of it will excite the deepest interest. It exhibits a spirit of exalted courage, and a patient endurance of suffering in circumstances the most adverse. which has scarcely a parallel in our Indian History. And in proportion to the admiration excited by the conduct of this heroic band while struggling for more than a forthnight against an overwhelming force, and the excruciating torture of thirst, must be our regret at the catastrophe which has consigned such gallantry to an untimely, but not dishonourable, grave. Would that we had a dozen such regiments now marching into Affghanistan to retrieve our lost reputation!

The Sepoy whose narrative we now publish, appeared in the Commander-in-chief's Camp on the 12th of the present month, and was conducted to the tent of the Persian interpreter, who took down his narrative, and with the view of ascertaining the accuracy of his recollections, desired him to repeat his statement the next day, when it was found substantially to agree with his previous account. It is a plain and simple tale, and is rendered remarkable by the absence of anything like boasting or self-conceit. Poor Codrington appears to have been greatly beloved by his men. Mooteram was greatly affected when alluding to his sufferings. While speaking of his own distresses he was calm and collected, but he became quite agitated whenever he had occasion to refer to the ill-treatment of Lieut. Haughton, whom he described as a brave and noble character. He appears to think that most of the 200 sepoys must have been killed, because they offered a desperate resistance; he himself only made off when by dint of fighting and struggling he found himself clear. On being asked what he thought of the Affghans and whether they were not cowards, the hardy mountaineer replied, No, no, cowards; they are fine men; but with any any thing like equal terms, say two or even three of them toone of us, we would soon make clean work of them—*saj her* was his characteristic expression.

NARRATIVE OF MOTERAM SING, NAIK AND ACTING HAVILDAR IN THE 6TH COMPANY OF THE 4TH REGIMENT OF GOORKHAS IN THE SERVICE OF THE SHAH SHOOJA-OOL-MOOLK.

The Regiment was stationed at Charukur, in the mountainous country, to the north of Cabool about 18 koss. It was at its full strength of 800 sepoys. We had 500 horse composed of men of the country, and three guns, one was a large, long gun, the others six-Pounders. The Artillery men were Moosulmans from the Punjab, and had formerly been in Dost Mahomed's service. Charukar is a moderate sized town; our small fort, in which we were lodged was at a short distance, perhaps a half koss, from the town. There was another small fort, called Lughman-kee-Gurhee, at a koss distance from our fort, where we had a Company on duty, and where Major Pottinger, Captain Rattray, and the Doctor, lived. Sometime in the month of Kartick (towards the middle or end of October), Shah Mahmood, with a son and brother of Meer Musjeedee, the Nijrow Chief, came to Captain Rattray, saying he had brought some recruits for the Russalahs (the 500 horse,) and inviting Captain Rattray to go and inspect them. Accordingly Captain Rattray went, attended by his Moonhee, who was Goorkha, and understood English, named Mohun Beer. They proceeded till they found themselves in front of a large body of men, who forthwith surrounded them. Captain Rattray was shot by one of them with a pistol, and died almost instantly. The Moonshee, an active man, ran between the legs of the men surrounding him, and, getting outside of them, ran for it. Though followed and fired at by most of them, he got back with only a musket shot in his left leg below the knee. The enemy, several thousands in number, now invested the fort. Our Kohistanee horsemen deserted us, going over to the enemy. The fort had no ditch, or any external defence. This was about noon. About 3 P. M. Lieutenant and Adjutant Haughton arrived from Charuker with two Companies. Great numbers of Kohistanees had by this time assembled from all sides, but on our approach they left the Mydan (open plain) and took post in some grape-orchards, between us and the fort, firing at us from behind the walls. Finding that our ammunition was getting low, five out of six bundles of cartridges being expended, we made a rush and closed with the enemy. When we got amongst them they lost heart, fought badly, and even crept under the vines and bushes. We bayoneted some, and killed many with our Kookrees. The sahibs said, we had done for a thousand of them, though we lost only some five or six killed, and as many wounded. After this the Adjutant returned to Charukar with the Companies. That evening the enemy again surrounded the Lughman kee-Gurhee, keeping the people in it at work all night. Next day about eight A. M., Adjutant Haughton, with Quarter Master Salusbury, three Companies and a six pounder, again went to the assistance of Lughman-kee-Gurhee. The enemy had assembled in great force, more than 20,000, but they hid themselves in various ways, and many lay down covering themselves over with their Chougah (sort of grey Cloak,) and were not discernible at any distance. As we neared the fort they came out from their concealment, and got all round us. We kept them off till our ammunition ran short, when we retreated fighting, and brought back the six-pounder, as also *the body of Ensign* Salusbury, who was killed. We had 100 men killed and 50 wounded, and two Artillery men killed and three wounded. As we neared the fort the rest of the Battalion came out, There was fighting all day. In the evening the enemy retired, and cut off our water. It came by a water course from the Hills; that night they summoned the people in Lughmankee-Gurhee to surrender, threatening in case of refusal to destroy all hands. They then went to the foot of the walls, and commenced undermining them. Finding the place untenable. Major Pottinger, the Doctor, and a Kranee and all hands left it during the night by a postern (Chordurnaza,) and reached Charakar by a circuitous track about eight the following evening; but many did not come in till several days afterwards. Three men, sentries, two over the gateway, and the other over some Nijrow prisoners, were left standing, forgotten in the hurry, and have been heard of. We continued to make good our ground outside, our fort, having the guns also with us, for 12 days. We had a small quantity of water in a hole, near the fort, formed by excavating when building up the mud walls of the fort. Each man had a seer of it the first day, and less and less daily till it was all consumed. Captain Codrington had his left arm shattered by a musket ball on the 3d day, but continued with the corps, using a sling till the 8th day, when a ball entered his left breast and passed out through his back. He died two days afterwards. Major Pottinger was also shot on the 8th day, through the left thigh with a musket ball. We suffered much from thirst, some men quite mad for it. On the 12th day the enemy came down in great numbers, shouting and beating drums, threatening to exterminate us, vowing to say their Nazam (Mahomedan prayer) in side the fort that day. We fought hard. Our gun ammunition was expended, and we rammed down handfulls of our musket practice ammunition balls. We killed and badly wounded 1500 of them,(so the sahibs said, and so we thought too,) and beat them back; but more came on, and it was like taking a lota of water out of the Ganges. On the 13th day they gave us little trouble, seeing our desperate state, and knowing that we should perish of thirst. We had been five days, without water. This day the Artillery men deserted.

Captain Haughton, our Adjutant, while trying to prevent them, had his fore arm chopped off, and his neck badly cut, with a sabre. We got the guns inside the fort, placing the six Pounders on a bastion and the large gun in the gateway. We had no gate or door, none having been put up, nor any means of closing the entrance. On the night of the 13th day some of the men stole out, found water in the vicinity, and brought some wet clothes, from which they wrung out the water into the mouths of their relatives and friends. Mr. Rose, seeing this, spoke cheerfully to us, saying he would soon get plenty of water for us. Accordingly, about 12 at night of the 14th day, he took 100 men, (I was one,) every man carrying a water vessel of some sort, the Bheesties of the Regiment, and others, and went out in the direction of the town. We came to a sort of cut or trench, into which they bring water from the hills for irrigating fields. It was breast deep. We all drank our bellies full. The water was so sweet. We filled our vessels and began our return; but missed the way, and stumbled on the enemy's Camp. They were all asleep. We happened to come upon Shah Mahmood's own tent. He was shot, and a boyonet was thrust through his head going in at the right eye. We had a good hard fight. The darkness favoured us. We captured one out of three large broad-cloth green flags, and got off into the fort with the water, losing 12 men killed and 15 wounded. Five men had died of thirst. We poured some water down the throats of many who had lost all consciousness, and revived them. The water lasted three days. The officers themselves served it out in small quantities to those most requiring it; the men, at times almost taking it by force through the frenzy of thirst. The Enemy during all this time continued to annoy us with their jezails, doing great mischief, while our muskets would not carry so far. On the 17th day the water was all gone. We got some Doombah Sheep's flesh to eat for four days. The fat, and eating the meat nearly raw, in a manner took off the extremity of our sufferings from thirst. Our adjutant now prohibited us from going out, saying that so many of us had been killed. Two Affghan came in with fruit, and offered to supply us with water if paid for doing so. The sahib gave them some rupees; I dont know how much, but a good large sum. They told us that they would let off the water so that it should flow again towards us, and told us what hour of the night it would come down. We went out to meet the Water; but they had dealt treacherously, and we were surprised by the Enemy, and lost five men. The next day, early, supposing us helpless, the Enemy attempted to storm the fort; the shot came in like a hail storm; a Bengal Baboo was among the killed, a shot going into his mouth. By order of the Adjutant, we cut up our tents and those of the Officers, with the Suleetahs, and made them into bags, filling them with earth and placing them as a sort of a Parapet, and firing from behind them. In this way four or five days passed. Men sometimes stole out for water at night, and several were killed or wounded in doing so. Our sufferings from thirst were very great. The Enemy several times brought up scaling ladders; but we shot them down so that they relinquished the attempt. We buried the Serjeant Major and between 40 or 50 men in a pit dug inside the Fort. The smell inside had become very bad, so many sick and wounded. The Enemy constructed a mine, commencing it in a Faqueer's Takinjah, (a Faqueer's residence generally walled round,) about a musket shot north of the Fort; (this I *heard* afterwards, for their operations were not perceptible,) and about eight o'clock at night of the *24th* or 25th day they sprung it under a bastion. A great many, I dont know how many, of our peopl were destroyed. The Enemy came rushing in, but we beat them back, and kept them out for two hours. The great gun here did good service; the Doctor served the vent and Mr. Rose rammed down. Finding there was nothing to be done, we sallied out about 11 at night. We had Major Pottinger and Adjutant Haughton in doolies; and there were some Bunniahs, Camp followers, 95 women of the Regiment and a few children, and about 50 wounded sepoys: there were about 200 men left fit for duty, but weak and parched with thirst. We got as far as Rara Bagh, 4 koss towards Cabool, the Enemy following us. There the road was deep and narrow between walls. Here they were waiting for us; we were surrounded. All became noise and confusion, the Enemy fired into us, and broke in among us fifty to one; can give no account of others. We fought as well and as long as we could. Seeing all was up, I fled towards the hills on our right, westward, with six others, and passed the remainder of the night as I best could. The ground was covered with snow. We remained concealed all the next day. We had a seer of Atta and a seer Dal among us, brought from the Fort. When it grew dark we started for Cabool, for we had heard nothing of the rising there, and reached Hajee Khan-ke-kila early in the morning. Some 10 or 12 horsemen and 20 footmen came upon us, and stripped us and robbed us of every thing. I had 60 Rs and two Gold mohurs. They were going to cut usdown or shoot us, but they spared us when we declared ourselves Moosulmans and repeated the Kulmah. One of my companions ran away, and I dont know what became of him. I, and the five others were shut up five days in a sort of fort; but the owner of it, Bowadeen, on my declaring myself a Syud, liberated us, and went with us about a koss towards Jellalabad. Proceeding a little way on, we were taken by the followers of a great Sirdar, whose name I cannot recollect, (he and Captain Burnes had been intimate friends, and he had a telescope and other gifts presented him by Captain B.), and brought to a house and a sort of fort, about four koss off. We were kept there 20 days. They made us do all sorts of work, and fed us on the refuse of their meals. I never saw the Chief. He was with his men at Cabool. His son only was at home, a fine handsome man. Finding us awkward at our work, he turned us out to go wherever we might choose. There was a trader there from Gorbund with Camels; he employed us two days in tending his Camels, and turned us off because one of them died. We found our way naked and hungry to Cabool, where we remained wandering about, kicked and buffetted, ill-treated and abused, suffering from cold, hunger, misery, many days. I cannot say how long, for I was so wretched that I heeded not the lapse of time. We joined the Morm Sahibas when they left the Bala Hissar, and accompanied them to Jugdulluck. Thence at the dispersion of the troops, I fled alone across the mountains northward; at the end of a day and night I came to a place called Char Bagh, where I found some Khetre Bunniahs. There is a small fortification there and a Dhurumsalah (Serai.) They befriended me and gave me food three days. There was a large Kafilah of Camels there, bringing goods of various kinds towards India. The Bunniahs took me with them, secreting me at times in the Suleetahs, and dressing me as Faqueer. We crossed the Cabool river, and the Koonur, and came into the country of Baoojan Padshah. The Bunniahs were plundered by the Moosulmans at the 7th day's journey from Char Bagh. There were two Fakeers travelling with us: I staid with them, taking a road through a mountainous country, and coming out by Attock; thence I crossed the river and came to Loodiannah, via Rowul Pindee Lahore, and Umrutsir, on 10th March 1842.

My home is about five Koss from Lahooghat, east, in the Goorkhali. I was wounded slightly in the left knee at Baemeean: I served throughout the war, going with the Army under Sir John Kean. My prayer is, that I may be appointed to the Kumaoon Local Battalion, in which I have relatives.—*Friend of India, 31st March.*

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

April 7. Barque Sax Gotha, J. C. White, Master, from Liverpool, 1st of November 1841.

Do. 9. The East India Company's Steamer Victoria, G. B. Kempthorne Esq. Commanding from Suez, 22nd March 1842.

Passengers.---Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Blest, Miss Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Fearon, Mr. Baird, to Aden. Mr. Serles, Mr. Warms, Colonel Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Willaume, Major Armstrong, Mr. French, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. J. Rigg, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Allherson Mr. Rennie, Mr. Empson, Lieut. Miles Mr. Shand, Reverend C. R. Allen, Mr. Horrock, Mr. Halet, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Warden, Mr Jafferson, Mr. Gibbard, Mr. Clensie, Capt. Clarke, Reverend C. F. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon Black.

April 9. Ship Lintin, John Gillman, Master, from Liverpool 1st December 1841, Cape of Good Hope 4th February 1842.

Passenger.—Four Seamen.

Do. do. Barque Hope, John Kerr, Master, from Clyde 15th of October 1841.

Departures.

April 7. Barque Stratheden, H. J. Wolfe, Master to London.

Passengers.—Major Murphy, 32nd Regt. of Lieut. Tessier, 17th Regt. of Foot, (28 men, 4 Women, 2 Children, 2d Queen's Regt.) (18 men, 1 Women, 17th Regt.) 1 Woman 14th Light Dragoon's 1 man 22nd Regt. 20 men, 1 Woman, 46th Regt. 16 men, 1 child, 41st Regt. 2 men European Light Infantry.

Do. 9. Ship Benares, H. B. Connew, master to Sumatra.

Passenger.—Mrs. Connew.

Do. do. Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, Geo. Stewart Esq. Commander, to Columbo.

Do. 7. Steamer Sir James Rivett Carnac, G. Quinton, Commanding to Sea.

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In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	2d May
Auckland	Ditto	China	12th Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchies Steuart & co.	London	15th Apr
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	11th Apr
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	1st May
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co.	London	18th Apr
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co	London	15th Apr
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	11th Apr
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	19th Apr
Coren	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	despatch
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	14th Apr
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	14th Apr
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	China	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee	China	1st May
Ellen	Forbes & co	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.	China	
Francis Spaight	Foster & co	China	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co	China	
Agnada	Foster & co	China	
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
England	W. & A. Graham & co	China	
Diana	Forbes & co	China	
Victoria	Capt. Casey	Singapore	14th Apr
City of Aberdeen	Skinner & co	Singapore	
Chance	Grey & co	Calcutta	
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	
Forth			
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co		
Reliance	Foster & co		
Lydia	Grey & co		
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Edmonstone			
Prince of Wales			
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.		
Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co		
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co		
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Indus, Auckland, Victoria		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner	Emily		
" " "	Maldiva		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " R. Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED
Orestor	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th Oct
Mary	Frith & co	London	26th Oct
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th Nov
Elizabeth	Foster & co.	London	26th Oct
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	London	14th Dec
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Feb
Majestic	Foster & co	London	18th Feb
Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th Dec
Helena	Remington & co	London	22d Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	8th Jan
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	3rd Jan
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	5th Jan
St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle		London	4th Feb
William Hyde		London	4th Feb
John Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	25th Jan
Midlothean		London	3d Mar
Euxine		London	23d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	9th Feb
Good Hope		London	26th Jan
Fort William		London	4th Mar
Parsee Merchant	Fostor & co	Liverpool	16th Nov
Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
Crown	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	22d Dec
Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	1st Nov
Syria	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	7th Jan
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	20th Jan
St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	8th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculean	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	6th Feb
Britons Queen		Liverpool	4th Feb
John Moore		Liverpool	4th Feb
Belvidere		Liverpool	7th Feb
Emily	Foster & co	Shields	30th Nov
East London		Shields	12th Oct
Emma		Shields	7th Feb
Volumnia	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	11th Nov
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	3rd Jan
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde	6th Jan
Albyn		Clyde	3d Feb
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyda	In Jan
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	25th Feb
Wardehapman	Frith & co	Australia	
Maia		China	7th Feb
Independent		Hull	9th Feb
Josephine	Thos. Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangoon	
Gulf	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 28th—English Barque Echo, N. Burtsal, from Downs 24th Nov. and China 14th Jan. and Madras 19th March English Ship Prince Albert, R. Richards, from Moulmein 10th and Amherst 12th March; English Ship Madura, W. A; Mylne, from Dundee 19th October and Madras 4th March; American Ship Chilo, S. H. Davis, from Boston 1st Nov. and Madras 20th March.

March 31st---English Barque Cinderella, H. Edwards, from the Mauritius 25th January.

March 30th—English Barque *Actress*, W. Clark, from Bombay 16th February and Madras 21st March; English Barque *Indian Queen*, J. D. Shreeve, from Bombay, Colombo, and Madras (no dates) and Bimlipatam 24th March.

☞ *Prince Albert* arrived at Cooly Bazar yesterday.

April 1st—English Brig *Patriot*, J. D. Booth, from Moulmein 15th March, and H. C. Steamer *Proserpine*—Hough, from Moulmein 25th March, both arrived off Cooley Bazar.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

30th—*Blundell*, Trail, for China, in 4 or 5 days, and *Medicis*, Mancies, for Havre, in 5 or 6 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

30th—*Frances Burn*, Edington, for Columbo, *Anne Metcalfe*, Errington, for Mauritius, *Soloman Shaw*, Nacoda, for Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Zenobia from London.---Mrs. col. Reid, mrs. Wrottesley, and mrs. Balls; misses Wood, Grims, Wrottesley, King, Hogan and M. Hogan; dr. Dempster, H. M. 21st Fusileers; S. Bonnavie and H. Holroyd, Esqrs; Lieut. Vibart, B. A. and Lt. Whiting, engineers; mr Courteney, mr. Stallard, mr. McLeod and mr. Alexander, cadets of artillery; mr. Hamilton, mr. Jaffray and mr. Davidson; mrs. St. Cloud, mr. Guest and T. Malone and 2 female servants, steerage passengers.

Per Rookery, from London.—mrs. Major Barnard; Robt. Finlay, Esq. miss Fitzimmons; and Major Barnard, from Cape Town.

Per Tigris, from Liverpool.---Lieut. Richard Lowry.

Per Prince Albert, from Moulmein---mrs. Bonham, mrs. Waddy, major Ryon, cantains Tew, Bonham, Bently and Waddy, lieutenants Smith, Green, Gremes and Joyce, surgeon Bace, (acting). surgeon Goodeve, 337 men, 2 women and 1 child and 35 followers, of H. M. 50th Regiment or Queen's Own.

Per Madura, from Dundee---Messrs D. P. Thoms and D. Anderson.

Per Echo, from England---mrs. Burtsal, miss Currie, John Barrow, Esq. and mr. G. Latham, engineer.

Per Chilo, from Boston---mr. D. S. Kindall, merchant.

Per Patriot, from Moulmain.—Mrs. Morris, mrs Wilson, captain Morris, and messrs. Wilson, Stacy, Garrett and Murch.

REMARKS.

The Prince Albert saw a frigate on the 18th to the Eastward of the Preparis, supposed to be H. M. Ship Calliope. On the 19th, off the Preparis the barque Ayrshire with troops.

The Echo was in company with the Ship Bucephalus, bound to Bombay, from the 25th December to the 6th of January, when we separated.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 30, Ship Livingston, William Rickerty, from Calcutta 17th March.

Do. 31s Barque Swallow, R. Macallister, from Maulmain, 12th March

Passengers.---Five Officers, 255 Rank and file of a Detachment 31st N. I.

Do. 31, American Ship, Washington, H. J. C. Taylor, from Calcutta, Sandheads 13th March.

Passengers.—E. Davis, Esq. and S. J. Oakford Esq.

Do. 31, American Ship John George, Joseph Storey, from Newcastle 24th November.

April 1, Barque Lysander, Wm. Currie, Sandheads, 18th March.

DEPARTURES.—March 30, Barque Norfolk, E. McGildowny to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieut. Col. P. Cameron, C. B, A. Drysdale, Esq. M. Gladstone, Esq. Mr. Burne, and C. Mayne, Seaman.

Do. 29, Ship Duke of Argyll, J. S. Webb, to London.

Passengers from Calcutta.—Mrs. Knyvett. Mrs. Templar, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Squires, Miss Squires, Major Squires, Captains Knyvett and Templar, Lieut. Barr, Messrs. Morris and Lindsay and 13 Children.

From Madras.—Mrs. Col. Luard, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Major Campbell, Mrs Capt. Hall, G. J. Cassamajor Esq, C. S. Major G. A. Underwood, Engineers; Cornet Cust, 7th L. C.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1842.

No. 263. Lieut. Col. C. Davies, Commg. at Karrack, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to visit the north of Bagdad, within the limits of Asim, for the benefit of his health.

No. 264. A Detachment order by captain Malet, dated Balmeer the 12th March 1842, appointing Ensign Strachey of the 9th Regt. N. I., to be Staff Officer at that out post, vice Lieut. Thacker who resigned the appointment, is confirmed.

No. 268. The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been received, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe as follows.

Medical Establishment.

1. Henry John Carter, date of rank 2d January 1842.

2. William Campbell M. D. do. 3rd do.

No. 269. Private Adam Reid of the 2d Regt. Eur. Light Infantry, is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeably to the provisions of the Government General Order of the 7th January 1837, on payment of the sum of Rupees (400) four hundred, to the Military Pay Master at the Presidency.

No. 270. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. R. J. Shaw, Sub-Assist. Commissary General, in G. O. No. 168 dated 5th ultimo, on the same account, until the 30th instant.

No. 271. Captain G. Rowley, Acting Joint Remount Agent took charge of the Remount Department from Captain Scobie on the 18th ultimo.

No. 272. Captain T. T. Christie of the 17th Regt. N. I. has been nominated to command the Detachment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Chimboor from the 31st ultimo.

No. 273. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 6th inst. 2d Grade Apprentice Pedro Pinha attached to the Civil Hospital at Tannah has been promoted to a 1st Grade Apprentice—date of rank March 19th 1842.

No. 274. Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th inst., to the 10th Proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills.

No. 275. Lieut. J. P. Hoare of the 13th Regt. N. I. having been permitted to resign his appointment of Acting Adjutant of the Candeish Bheel Corps is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 276. Commanding Officers who furnish Native Unfit Rolls for the general Invaliding and Pension Commitees, are directed to transmit to the Military Auditor General on the 1st January of each year, or soon after, a Roll of the unfits struck off on the 31st Dec. previous in accordance with the G. G. O. 10th Jan. 1833, and 13tth March 1834.

No. 277. With reference to the G. O. No. 633 dated the 1st Nov. 1841, the services of Lieut. H. Pottinger of the 15th Regt. N. I. have been by a resolution passed in the Secret Department under the 7th instant placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

9th April 1842.

No. 278. A. Station order by Major J. Forbes dated Quetta the 30th October 1841, appointing Captain C. Shirt of the 20th Regt. N. I. to act as Staff Officer at Quetta is confirmed.

9th April 1842.

No. 279. Assistant Surgeon John Fraser of the 12th Regt. N. I. has leave of absence for one year to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) R. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

8th April 1842.

1. The following promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered, from the 7th instant.

1st Grade Apprentice James Keeffe to be an acting Assistant Apothecary, and attached to Her Majesty's Depot at Colabah.

2nd Grade Apprentice William Phail, attached to Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment to be a 1st Grade Apprentice.

Probationer Thomas Mulroony to be a 2nd Grade Apprentice and attached to the European General Hospital.

2. Surgeon A. Arnott M. D. is appointed to the medical charge of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry and is directed to join without delay.

3. An order by Brigadier England K. H. dated Camp near Sir-i bolan 11th ultimo, appointing Lance Corporal Fitzsimmons of H. M. 41st Foot, to be an acting Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

4. The following order by Bt. Col. S. Hughes C. B is confirmed, in supercession to the one published under date the 18th ultimo.

An order, dated Ahmednuggur, 19th ultimo, directing Surgeon Sinclair to receive Medical charge of the the 1st Batt. Artillery and Golandauz Battalion from assistant surgeon Pelly.

1. Ensign F. Schneider of the 10th Regt. N. I. is attached to the 2d Gr. Regt. N. I. until further orders.

2. An order by Lieut. Col. J. Sherriff dated Asseerghur, 28th ultimo, directing Assist. Surgeon Seaward to assume Medical charge of the Garrison from that date.

3. The undermentioned Pensioners having been permitted to reside and receive their Pensions at stations under the Supreme Government, are allowed at their own request to proceed by land to Bengal.

The Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments will furnish them with the necessary certificates.

Annundee Mother of the late Private Dowlut Sing, 24th Regt. N. I. Cawnpore, Pensioned by General Order.

Multeemeah, widow and child of the late Havildar, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. Cawnpore, Pensioned by General Order.

Goolaben, widow of the late Havildar Kennath Doobay, 24th Regt. N. I. Cawnpore, Pensioned by General Order.

Buchee, widow, and Rampursad son of the late Private Toorsoot Sing, 14th Regt. N. I. Lucknow, Pensioned by General Order.

4. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

1st Eur. Regt.—Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt from 16th to 30th April, to remain in Bombay on urgent private affairs.

11th April 1842.

1. An order by Brigadier R. England K. H. dated Camp near Seriat 15th ultimo, directing Assistaut Surgeou Cannon to afford Medical aid to the left Wing 21st Regt. N. I. and Details left at Dadur, until further orders is confirmed.

2. The undermentioned officers being reported fit for duty are directed to join their stations.

Lieut. W. Brown 26th Regt. N. I. and Assistant Surgeon W. S. Cameron Medical Department.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

2nd Regt. Eur. Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. A. Evans and Ensigns Campbell and Winfield from 20th April to 10th May, to appear before the Examination Committee at the Presidency.

3rd Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. Grant from 4th to 30th April to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

5th Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. W. Taylor and Ensign H. A. Taylor from 20th April to 10th May to appear before the Examination Committee at the Presidency.

25th Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. Lowry from 10th March to 10th May, to proceed to Kurrachee on Medical Certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

CALENDAR,—APRIL 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
					D. H. M.
T.	12		11 53	0 9	
W.	13		0 25	0 41	
Th.	14		1 2	1 20	
F.	15		1 41	1 57	
S.	16		2 18	2 40	
Sun	17	3d *Sunday after Easter.*	3 5	3 33	
M.	18		4 0	4 34	☽ 11 3 23